

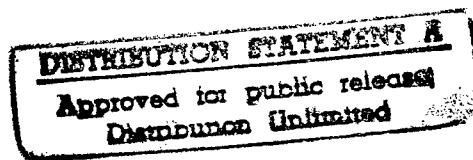
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16 August 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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16 August 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

PRC/Vatican Tension Still High on Recognition Issue (DER SPIEGEL, 9 Jul 84)	1
--	---

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

Israel To Hold Elections Under Crisis (XINHUA, 17 Jul 84)	5
Afghan Guerrillas Repulse Soviet-Karmal Attacks (XINHUA, 25 Jul 84)	6
Palestinian Factions Sign Aden Agreement (XINHUA, 23 Jul 84)	7
XINHUA Roundup on Current Gulf Situation (XINHUA, 22 Jul 84)	9
Roundup Examines Iran-Iraq War, Peace Efforts (XINHUA, 21 Jul 84)	11
Abu Jihad Interviewed on Palestinian Dialogue (XINHUA, 16 Jul 84)	12
Briefs Pakistani Ministers Raps 'Nuclear Colonialism'	13

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Criticism Stressed in Party Consolidation Work (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 20 Apr 84).....	14
Commentary on Opposing Bureaucracy During Party Consolidation (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 25 May 84).....	17
Comparison, Checkup Stage in Party Consolidation (XINHUA RIBAO, 27 May 84; FUJIAN FIBAO, 20 Apr 84).....	20
In Jiangsu	
In Fujian	
Example of Party-Administration Cooperation in Research Institute (FUJIAN RIBAO, 4 Apr 84).....	25
Zhejiang Province Holds Conferences on Improving Party Workstyle (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 27 Mar, 4 Apr 84).....	28
Cadres Education Work Conference	
Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee	
Policies of Central Document Implemented in Rural Areas (Chen Yanzhen, Chi Quanhua; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 15 Mar 84)....	33
Forum on Party Member Education Held in Zhejiang (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 2 May 84).....	35
Research Institute Lets More Intellectuals Join CPC (Shi Jinchang; XINHUA RIBAO, 31 May 84).....	37
Question of Class Character of Intellectuals Examined (Luo Xuchang; HANGZHOU DAXUE XUEBAO, No 1, Mar 84).....	39
Shanghai Official Reports Unevenness in Policy on Intellectuals (JIEFANG RIBAO, 12 Apr 84).....	48
Spiritual Civilization Movement Promoted in Fujian (FUJIAN RIBAO, 25 Apr 84).....	50
Steel Works Case Cited as Example of Harm Done by Bureaucracy (JIEFANG RIBAO, 4 Apr 84).....	53
Commentary Stresses Importance of Young Pioneer Work (JIEFANG RIBAO, 6 Apr 84).....	56

Briefs		
Technical Consulting Firm		58
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION		
Xuchang City Resists Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals (Li Jie, et al.; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Jun 84).....		59
NORTH REGION		
Zhangjiakou Prefectural CPC Committee Resolves Workstyle Problems (HEBEI RIBAO, 8 May 84).....		62
Report Praised, by Zheng Feng Commentary		
Strict Observance of Party Discipline Urged (SHANXI RIBAO, 23 Apr 84).....		65
Party Rectification Progresses in Shanxi Province (SHANXI RIBAO, 1 Apr, 8 May 84).....		68
First 25 Units, by Guo Yinxiang 17 More Units, by Fei Zhou, et al.		
Building of the Third Echelon of Cadres Urged (HEBEI RIBAO, 20 May 84).....		70
Report From Baoding, by Ji Zuqing Commentary		
Improvement of Party Workstyle Urged (Editorial; HEBEI RIBAO, 12 May 84).....		73
Hesitant Cadres Encouraged To Support Reform (Fang Chen, Peng Zhankui; HEBEI RIBAO, 23 Apr 84).....		76
Shanxi Province Promotes Personal Responsibility System (SHANXI RIBAO, 23 Mar 84).....		78
Conference on Personal Responsibility System, by Tai Feizhou, Zheng Yuguang Short Commentary on Bureaucratism		
Policy on Intellectuals Being Inspected in Hebei (Yang Zhenwu, et al.; RENMIN RIBAO, 21 Jun 84).....		80
Article Commemorates 35th Anniversary of GUANGMING RIBAO (Du Daozheng; GUANGMING RIBAO, 16 Jun 84).....		81

Shanxi CPC Committee Deputy Secretary on Party Rectification
(SHANXI RIBAO, 31 Mar 84)..... 84

Briefs

Party Membership for Intellectuals 86

TAIWAN

Briefs

American Institute Director Thayer Arrives 87
Chiang Receives U.S. Congressmen 87

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Human Township Denounces Teacher in 'Cultural Revolution' Style
(MING PAO, 11 Jun 84)..... 88

Heilongjiang Moves To Improve Treatment of Intellectuals
(MING PAO, 11 Jun 84)..... 90

GENERAL

PRC/VATICAN TENSION STILL HIGH ON RECOGNITION ISSUE

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 9 Jul 84 pp 95-96

[Article: "Crime of Faith"]

[Text] Catholic bishops are being persecuted, and thousands of parishioners are in jail. The Vatican does not recognize the official "Patriotic Church."

Whenever Catholic Bishop Wang celebrates Sunday mass in the City of Shenyang in northeast China, his parish is represented only sparsely, for the faithful know that the bishop is married and has two children.

Whenever a certain priest enters the confessional in Shanghai, only few sinners confide in him, for it is said that the cleric has violated the secrecy of the confessional in order to denounce some Christians to the police.

In Taiyuan, the capital of the Province of Shanxi, the cathedral was officially restored and reopened, but most of the time it stands empty, because the people there continue to prefer praying in secret services being conducted by an old priest living among the peasants.

In China there is one Catholic Church which has taken over renovated cathedrals and churches all over the country, which is rich and whose priests are paid by the state, and there is another church which operates underground, without buildings or money, whose priests wander from one place to another--hidden and fed by the faithful.

The first church is the official one. Calling itself "patriotic," it has broken all ties with Rome, appoints its own bishops and is recognized and supported, but also controlled, by the communist authorities.

The other church exists unofficially. It is secret and remained loyal to the Holy See, which recognizes only bishops appointed by the pope. This Chinese church refuses stubbornly to make common cause with the patriotic competition. Therefore it is being persecuted and suppressed.

Catholics are a tiny minority in China, constituting at most 6 million of a total population of more than 1 billion. But the underground church, which

attracts at least half of the faithful, particularly in the country, confronts the Vatican and Chinese authorities with a dilemma: if Beijing wanted to destroy the underground church completely, the government would have to renounce publicly its promise of religious freedom.

If the Vatican wanted to restore its long-severed contacts with Chinese Catholics, it could do so only via the officially recognized church. These devout Catholics who have remained faithful to their church at enormous sacrifice would feel betrayed in that case.

When the communists assumed power in China in 1949, the Catholic Church there was still very influential. In addition to religious work, the church, with a staff of 5,500 priests (including 3,000 foreigners) and 9,000 nuns and monks (of whom one-third were foreigners), directed 3 important universities, 225 high schools and 2,009 elementary schools, 131 hospitals and more than 1,000 orphanages and polyclinics.

Those who had assumed power, however, did not want to continue to tolerate an organization receiving its funds, inspiration and directions from abroad.

Priests were accused of being spies for foreign powers, nuns were charged with infanticide, and all over China mass meetings were held to denounce the "crimes" of domestic Catholics and the "subversive activities" of the church. In 1955 the Catholic Church finally ceased to exist as an organization. All foreign employees of the church (with the exception of those imprisoned) had been expelled from the country, all schools and hospitals had been taken over by those who had assumed power and most churches in the country had to close. Almost all Chinese bishops and a large number of prominent Catholics (for instance, 2,000 in Shanghai alone) were in jail after having received long prison sentences.

After the expulsion of the last nuncio in 1951, connections with Rome had collapsed. The Catholics remained loyal to their faith, however. Finally the Chinese communists created an organization under whose control the Christians were able to observe their faith legally. In 1957 the "Patriotic Church" under the personal patronage of Chou En-lai was formed. This "national" church declared its complete independence from Rome and propagated its "policy of three independences"--self-administration, self-support and self-dissemination.

Yet, of the 28 bishops who had been appointed by the pope, only 5 joined the Patriotic Church. The rest demurred. Dominique Teng, archbishop of Canton, recalls: "Once a year I was summoned and asked whether I had changed my opinion, and every time I said 'Not yet, not yet.'" He therefore spent 22 years in jail, most of the time in isolation. In 1980 he was released to Hong Kong, where he underwent an operation for cancer.

Monsignore Ignatius Kung, archbishop of Shanghai, was arrested in 1955 and has been in prison ever since. The archbishop of Nachang and the Jesuits of "Aurora" University died in prison without "betraying the Holy See."

The Cultural Revolutionaries of the sixties did not draw a line between the two churches. The Red Guards hated the Patriotic Christians just as much, and considered them their enemies, as the other Catholics who had been more firm in their faith.

During Mao's Cultural Revolution the official churches were closed, burned down or destroyed. Patriotic priests too landed in labor camps. And to escape persecution, some of them were prepared to abandon their religious life and get married (frequently to nuns).

Mao's death, the arrest of the "Gang of Four" and the return to power of Teng Hsiao-ping in 1977 introduced a tolerant period for Catholics. In the big cities cathedrals opened their portals. Four seminars started their teaching operations, and Chinese propaganda celebrated "religious freedom."

Yet "the figures speak for themselves," says Jesuit Padre Laszlo Ladany in Hong Kong. "In Shanghai, for example, there are at least 100,000 Christians, but only 1,000 to 2,000 go to mass in the cathedral. Where do the others go?"

They go to private apartments where priests who do not belong to the Patriotic Church administer the Sacrament. This is particularly true of rural China, where many Christians who were released from prisons and labor camps in 1979-1980 have found a home and work. For them there are the so-called "traveling priests" who stay only a day or two in the same village in order not to be discovered by the police.

Sometimes thousands of faithful, including many young people, find their way to their masses celebrated under the open sky.

The flowering of the unofficial underground church caused concern to the communist authorities already in the late seventies--and they reacted quickly.

In November 1981 a group of four Jesuits who had been released from prison were arrested again and sentenced to long imprisonment for "illegal activity." Their crimes had consisted in refusing to join the Patriotic Church, receiving foreign guests and accepting religious writings. Among the arrested was the prominent Father Vincent Zhu from Shanghai, who had been arrested as early as 1955 and had not been released until 1978. Now he is in prison again, having been sentenced to 15 years' confinement. He is 68 years old.

Particularly because of its harassed coreligionists, the Vatican is interested in resuming contacts with the authorities in Beijing. Showing a willingness to make concessions, the government treated some Vatican emissaries on a visit to China as VIP's, but the positions of the two sides still remain far apart.

The bigger concessions are being demanded of the Vatican. To restore diplomatic relations with Beijing, the Holy See is expected first to sever relations with Taiwan--in other words, abandon a large Christian community. And once there is a papal nuncio in Beijing, there is no question but that he would not be allowed to have official contacts with the underground church loyal to Rome.

Recognition of the Patriotic Church by the Vatican would, however, mean the end of the underground church. "Beijing is trying to apply the prescription already tested in the East European countries," says Father Ladany--"a compromise with Rome in order to get the church of the country under control. But is this prescription in Rome's interest?"

The "official" bishop of Beijing--that is, the one accepted by the state--Michael Fu, who thinks the chances of compromise are dwindling, last week renewed the old accusations when he wrote in the BEIJING REVIEW: "The Vatican, which in the past few years has adopted an attitude of rapprochement, has also used every conceivable opportunity to engage in divisive and subversive activity against the Chinese church."

Bishop Fu, who was appointed bishop of the Patriotic Church though he had been forced to marry a nun during the Cultural Revolution, comes to the following conclusion: "The time is not yet ripe for considering a dialogue with Rome."

8790
CSO: 3620/363

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ISRAEL TO HOLD ELECTIONS UNDER CRISIS

OW171610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--The Israeli ruling Likud bloc and opposition Labor Party have geared up their campaigns a week before the general election to be held under the shadow of political and economic crisis.

Since Lebanon scrapped the Lebanese-Israeli agreement early this year, Israel's hope to subdue one of its neighbors by force has been shattered to pieces.

Israel's invasion of Lebanon has not only failed to achieve its goal of safeguarding the security of northern Israel, but brought its troops into a war of attrition in southern Lebanon.

The morale of the Israeli soldiers is low because of indefinite stay there and frequent attacks on them, in which more than 300 troops have been killed or wounded since last year.

A continued occupation of southern Lebanon and expansion of settlements in West Bank and the Gaza Strip have aggravated the economic crisis, the worst Israel has experienced since its founding in 1948.

In the past ten months, the inflation rate has reached 263 percent and is expected to surpass 400 percent by the end of this year.

The Israeli money has devalued sharply and the prices are soaring. According to a recent poll, 83.9 percent of the population complained that their wage increase could not keep up with the rising prices.

As a result, a strike wave has swept Israel since the beginning of this year. Even employees in the official radio station and Foreign Ministry took part in the strike.

The latest poll showed the Labor Party has gained an edge over the Likud bloc, but it has not won enough votes to assume power. This seems to indicate that the Israeli people have lost confidence in both factions because neither will change the policy of expansion.

CSO: 4000/418

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS REPULSE SOVIET-KARMAL ATTACKS

OW251518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Islamabad, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--A big new offensive is being prepared by Soviet-Karmal forces against the Mujahideen who are still active around Qandahar City, THE MUSLIM published in Pakistan reports today.

Soviet-Karmal troops, long rows of armored cars, heavy trucks and cannons were seen moving towards Qandahar along the Kabul-Qandahar highway which had been closed since last week. Transport planes have been landing at the Qandahar airport from two to five times a day, the paper said.

However, the Afghan Mujahideen have recently succeeded in repulsing several Soviet-Karmal attacks in the provinces of Qandahar, Kabul and Takhar.

According to an AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS report today, the Mujahideen, who stormed a military post in the Panjva'i District of Qandahar Province last month, have recently frustrated a Soviet-Karmal attempt to recapture it. During their counterattack, the Mujahideen killed 11 and captured six soldiers.

In Kabul Province the Mujahideen fought back an attack on their stronghold in the Paghman District on July 15. The fighting left 30 Soviet-Karmal troops dead.

On the same day, the urban guerrillas killed a Karmal intelligence official and two Karmal soldiers in the city of Kabul.

On July 12, the Mujahideen stormed a military post in the capital of the western border Province of Farah. Nine Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and five captured.

On July 7, the Mujahideen shot down near Kabul a Soviet military transport plane carrying Soviet troop reinforcements and military supplies.

On July 6, the Mujahideen foiled another attack on their base in the Bargi area of Takhar Province, during which five Soviets were killed and 19 Karmal troops wounded.

CSO: 4000/418

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PALESTINIAN FACTIONS SIGN ADEN AGREEMENT

OW231310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 23 Jul 84

["Roundup: Palestine Interfaction Talks and Aden Agreement"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--The five Palestinian factions have signed the Aden agreement in Algiers after having debated its terms since April.

The agreement on political and organizational reforms came largely due to the active mediation efforts of Algeria and Democratic Yemen. Much importance is attached to it for closing the ranks of the PLO.

The Fatah Central Committee and the other signators agreed to preserve the PLO's unity in a struggle for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the enhancing of the ties with Jordan and Syria on the basis of the Palestine National Council's resolution and the principles of mutual respect for independence, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The agreement appealed for an overall dialogue among the Palestine factions and for the 17th convention of the Palestine national Council by September 15 of this year.

The accord not only maintains 'Arafat's position as leader and strengthens the PLO's collective leadership, but it also defines the basic political line and principle guiding its external relations. It was imperative that this agreement be concluded to end the PLO's disunity and continue the Palestine liberation movement.

For a long time the PLO factions have had differences that have arisen in the course of their struggle. The main faction led by 'Arafat since the withdrawal of the PLO's forces from Lebanon, stands for persistence in armed struggle balanced with political and diplomatic struggle and favors the establishment of an independent Palestine state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

But other PLO factions and Fatah's opposition maintain that armed struggle is the only way to settle the Palestine issue. Any kind of political negotiations and peace initiative should be rejected.

The factions have shown their desire to close the gap and recently there have been signs that there could be a reconciliation.

The Democratic Front Alliance, composed of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestine Communist Party, has made headway in a dialogue with the Palestine National Alliance. Both have proposed frameworks which could settle their differences.

Nevertheless, the National Alliance, consisting of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command), "As-Sa'iqah" commandos, the Palestinian popular struggle front and the opposition factions of Fatah, still insist that 'Arafat step down.

It is believed that as Syria's relations with some Arab countries and the PLO have improved, the interfaction gaps will gradually be bridged. But there still is a lot to be done before the PLO are united to convene the 17th meeting of the Palestine National Council by September 15.

CSO: 4000/418

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ROUNDUP ON CURRENT GULF SITUATION

OW221954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 Jul (XINHUA)--The 46-month-old Iran-Iraq war has since last April rapidly spread from battlegrounds to the Gulf waterway. The two warring states have repeatedly launched attacks on Gulf shipping in an attempt to choke off each other's oil exportation.

Under such circumstances, the two states locked in the war have undertaken a series of contacts through diplomatic channels with the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. Consequently, the sub-zero relations between Iraq and the United States have begun to warm up, while the Iraqi-Soviet ties have been steadily strengthened. The Soviet Union has recently agreed to provide Iraq with a long-term credit of two billion U.S. dollars. In addition, it will ship "S-21" [as received] intermediate-range missiles to Iraq.

Meanwhile, following the recent exchanges of visits by officials of Iran and the Soviet Union, the relations between the two countries are improving. Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i said on June 28 that Iran was looking forward to better relations with neighboring countries, particularly the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, on its part, also felt the same need to mend its relations with Iran, despite Iran's ban two years ago on the Soviet-backed "Tudeh" Party, a ban which once cast a shadow on the future of the two countries' relations.

The danger of the escalation of the Gulf war has greatly disturbed the other Gulf countries who feel vulnerable to the threat of the war. Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Yakub Bisharah declared on July 8 that any new raid on GCC's ships "would be considered as declaring war."

In face of the situation, the GCC member states--Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman--have taken some urgent steps to upgrade their self-defense since the beginning of the year. Saudi Arabia has obtained from the United States ground-to-air Stinger missiles, which has followed by an agreement signed recently by Kuwait and the Soviet

Union on an arms deal worth 320 million U.S. dollars. Some Gulf countries have made appeals for better relations with the Soviet Union and talked about establishing official ties with that country.

Arab political sources pointed out that if the Gulf shipping attack went on in a larger scale, it might lead to a confrontation between Iran on the one side and some Arab countries on the other, and compel the militarily-weak Gulf countries to seek aid from the two superpowers. In such a case, the way would be paved for the two superpowers to get in.

Actually, both the United States and the Soviet Union have already built up their naval forces in the Gulf and the adjacent Indian Ocean in the excuse of "safeguarding the Gulf security", while charging each other with "sinister motives."

However, as observers put it, the United States could do little to cope with the situation. Neither could it meet the Gulf 'states' requirement for strengthening their self-defense. But the Soviet Union is in a favorable position to enhance its influence on the Gulf and the Middle East regions by renewing relations with Egypt, cementing alliance with Syria and approaching Iran and Iraq as well as other Gulf countries.

The intensified rivalries between the two superpowers in the Gulf and the Middle East have made the situation more complex and have aroused attention from the world public.

Over the past few days, there have been some encouraging signs of the relaxation of the Gulf tension. The six Gulf countries met on July 16 to discuss Iran's proposal for convening a regional conference on the Gulf war. The GCC countries endorsed such a conference involving GCC and Iran so as to bring peace back to the region. On the same day, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz made it clear that Iraq was ready to get out of the war with Iran as soon as possible, and reluctant to see the war spreading to other countries.

The seven-nation goodwill mission of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) held a session on July 18 and 19 in Jidda, Saudi Arabic, in a new effort to end the conflict. Such issues as dispatching goodwill teams to Baghdad and Tehran to negotiate a cease fire were discussed at the meeting.

The Gulf press circles cheered the new efforts to end the bloodshed. Kuwaiti paper AL WATAN expressed the hope that the proposed GCC-Iran dialogue would lead to rational relations between them and "open the door for a negotiated end to the Gulf war."

CSO: 4000/418

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ROUNDUP EXAMINES IRAN-IRAQ WAR, PEACE EFFORTS

OW221541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1940 GMT 21 Jul 84

["Roundup: Fresh Efforts for Gulf Peace"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Diplomatic efforts to bring about an end to the Iraq-Iran war have never been so intensive.

These efforts were made along three lines at the same time: first, the two-day meeting of the goodwill mission of the organization of Islamic conference ending yesterday approved a plan to end the war, and asked the mission's new chairman, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, to bring it to Iran and Iraq; second, Syria, one of Iran's friends, is giving Iran right advice on the war. Libya is reported to have suggested the establishment of an Islamic fund for the reconstruction of war-damaged areas of the two nations and the restoration of their boundary agreement reached in Algiers in 1975; and third, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is in close contact with Iran. Saudi Arabia has sent an invitation to Iranian Majlis speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani to go on pilgrimage to Mecca within the year. Representatives from the GCC nations are soon to visit Iran.

In spite of all the peace efforts, Iran sticks to its strong positions on the war, making the stepping down of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn one of its conditions for peace. It also denied Hashemi-Rafsanjani's acceptance of Saudi's invitation and denied that its deputy foreign minister had made a secret visit to Saudi Arabia and Qatar in mid-July.

When refusing mediation efforts made by Islamic countries, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i disclosed that Iran wanted to separate the conflicts on the Gulf waters from the Gulf war itself. This gives people the impression that what interests Iran most at the moment is not the future of war, but the safe passage on the Gulf waters so as to ensure its oil export.

But this could hardly be achieved. On July 19, an Iraqi general said his country would devastate Iran's Khark Island and other oil outlets if the latter did not want a peaceful solution to the war. The present peace efforts made by the Middle East countries have given rise to hopes but will surely meet great difficulties as well.

CSO: 4000/418

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ABU JIHAD INTERVIEWED ON PALESTINIAN DIALOGUE

OW161431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--Abu Jihad, deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestine Liberation Army, pointed out yesterday that the accord signed by five main Palestinian organizations in Algiers on July 13 marked the beginning of a new stage in bringing about national unity.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA here, Jihad said that in order to eliminate differences within the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and with the help of Democratic Yemen and Algeria, leaders of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah), Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Popular Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Communist Party of Palestine have since the beginning of this year held a series of meetings and dialogues. After four rounds of talks in Algiers and Aden from April 18 to June 27, representatives of the five organizations, had reached identical views on PLO's political program and guiding principle and the date to convene the Palestine National Council. They also signed an accord on national unity.

Jihad said that although an all-round agreement on major problems has been reached, differences on policies towards Syria still exist among some organizations.

He said the Fatah and other four organizations are working together to create conditions for the convention of the Palestine National Council before September 15.

At present, Jihad said, representatives of the five organizations are consulting one another to fix a date for a meeting of leaders of the Palestine National Council, the PLO Executive Committee and other Palestinian factions.

At the meeting, which will be held late this month or early next month, the accord on national unity signed by the five organizations will be discussed so as to make it to be more perfected before it is submitted to the National Council for discussion.

CSO: 4000/418

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI MINISTERS RAPS 'NUCLEAR COLONIALISM'--Islamabad, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--
Pakistan Minister for Planning and Development Mahbubul Haq yesterday ap-
pealed to the scientists of the world to raise their voice against "nuclear
colonialism" which is trying to restrain the spread of knowledge in the
Third World. The appeal was made by the minister when he inaugurated the
ninth summer school on physics here yesterday. In his speech Mahbubul was
highly critical of the powers denying Pakistan the facilities of improving
its nuclear potential for national development. He regretted that certain
countries had even imposed embargoes on the import of computers to Pakistan.
More than 200 physicists from Pakistan and 17 other countries are partici-
pating in the school which will continue until the end of the month. [Text]
[OW161236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 16 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/418

EAST REGION

CRITICISM STRESSED IN PARTY CONSOLIDATION WORK

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "Self-Criticism Must Be Conscientious; Listening to Criticism Must Be Openminded"]

[Text] After having been fully prepared, the party consolidation work of the provincial foreign affairs office entered the stage of comparison and examination on 9 February. The 48 party members of the entire office strictly adhered to the general objectives provided for by the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party consolidation, conscientiously summed up their shortcomings, criticized their mistakes, summed up experiences and lessons and suggested measures for making corrections. Consequently, the entire stage of comparison and examination has been in a serious, conscientious and lively atmosphere and the desired results have been achieved. Many comrades said: Like having had a warm water bath, we feel much refreshed and have radiated the vigor of our youth. At present, party members and cadres in the provincial foreign affairs office are full of vigor and vitality in doing their work. The entire organization is starting to take on a new look. The most important reason for the foreign affairs office to achieve a better result in comparison and examination is that the members of the leading party group have taken the lead to carry out criticism and self-criticism.

Soon after entering the stage of comparison and examination, comrades of the leading party group conscientiously studied instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, recognized the fact that the key to doing a good job in comparison and examination lies in carrying on conscientious criticism and self-criticism. Many party members have been relatively hesitant in conducting criticism, especially criticism of leading cadres. In such a situation, it is very important for the leading cadres to set examples themselves to take the lead to carry out criticism and self-criticism. For this reason, they have set strict demands on themselves: In criticizing oneself, one must be serious and conscientious; in criticizing others, one should not consider feelings of others. In listening to criticism, one must be 100 percent sincere without caring about the attitude of the other party. The "principle" of "impassability" must be applied in cases where ideologies and activities are not in line with the principle and style of the party. In order to attain this goal, they have adopted many measures.

First, we must consult opinions from the general public in order to carry out self-criticism accurately and in depth. The four comrades of the leading party group and the leadership of the office immersed themselves among the masses of party members to solicit their opinions immediately after exchanging views and having prepared a preliminary outline for carrying out inspections. They convened different kinds of symposia and listened to opinions of 38 party members and nonparty cadres (they accounted for 70 percent of the total number of cadres of the organization). In order to let everybody give voice to their innermost feelings, the principles of "four don'ts" and "four permissions" were made public and they took the initiative to speak out words from the bottom of their hearts in order to win the confidence of the people.

Appropriate commendations and encouragements were given to comrades who took the lead to "open fire" and to criticize leaders relatively in-depth. In so doing, everybody may become aware that the leading cadres have the sincere desire to have their errors pointed out. In such a situation, the masses may dare to speak forthrightly. After conducting extensive consultations, dozens of criticisms and opinions have been collected which have enabled comrades in the leading party group to have a more profound understanding of the problems which existed in their work and of their own shortcomings and mistakes. This has been most helpful in doing a good job in comparison and investigation.

Second, we must repeatedly carry out comparison and examination in order to really sum up experiences and lessons. On the basis of the successful criticism and self-criticism carried out at the meeting and the enlarged meeting of the leading party group of the foreign affairs office, members of the leading party group have, in accordance with the party member standards and the basic conditions of leading cadres, examined all party members one by one on their own shortcomings and mistakes. Zhao Jiafu, secretary of the leading party group, on behalf of the collective, examined problems of the leading party group. For instance, in carrying out the work relevant to foreign affairs, they are included to do their work in accordance with existing regulations in order to avoid mistakes. They are not equipped with the enterprising spirit of proceeding from the actual conditions and continuously creating the new. They are busy in the reception of visitors and seldom pay attention to making a study of the question of how to make foreign affairs work contributive to the realization of the general objectives and tasks of the party. They lack the ideal state of discussing matters of prime importance, understanding the overall situation and concentrating on one's own professions. They do their work in a perfunctory manner and the political-ideological work has not been carried out effectively. He invited all party members to carry out criticisms without sparing anyone's sensibilities. At the same time, they also modestly learned from veteran comrades now on the second and third fronts. They discussed informally with these veteran comrades and summed up experiences and lessons drawn from foreign affairs work. The examinations in the leading party group have been repeatedly carried out. Criticisms become more and more intensive and mutual criticism more and more serious examination after examination. As a result, they have not only grasped the important matters which have an impact on opening up new prospects in foreign affairs work, they have also paid attention to the question of examining the work attitude and the ideological trend. The experiences and lessons have really been summed up.

Third, we must show the sincerity of accepting criticisms by actual deeds. Comrades of the leading party group of the foreign affairs office felt that oral acceptance of criticism is important, but the more important is "acceptance" by deeds. Therefore, in the course of comparison and examination, no matter whether it be self-examination of criticism from other comrades, we must, adhering to the principle of reforming while consolidating, redress ourselves immediately whenever possible. For instance, the leading party group has examined and found that it did not handle the work of opening Shenjiamen of Putuo County to the outside world well and failed to build good relations with parties concerned and thus resulted in a delay of a few months. After examination, the group sent a deputy director to hold discussions in between party consolidation work with the parties concerned and the question was settled promptly. Some comrades criticized that political-ideological work had been ignored by the leading party. The leading party group, in response, conducted a conscientious study and decided to start immediately to strengthen political-ideological work, to take the initiative to seek comrades with different kinds of ideological problems or practical problems to talk to them and to help them dispel misunderstanding and cast the ideological burden so that the problems in their work and life can be resolved. Formerly, some comrades often held back to a certain extent their views on the group. Faced with the realistic activities of the leading party group, they freed themselves from doubts and misgivings and put forward whatever opinions they wanted to express. Many comrades said: The leading party group can redress itself when it becomes aware of its errors. This is the best self-criticism.

The attitude of setting strict demands on itself and of listening to criticism modestly adopted by the leading party group of the foreign affairs office has been very helpful for promoting comparison and examination among all party members. Some comrades who formerly thought that they did not have any problem which needed to be examined now feel that they have problems in need of undergoing examinations. Some comrades who have blemishes on their records and are waiting for punishment have altered their passive attitude. The overwhelming majority of comrades have taken the initiative to find somebody with whom to talk things over and to seek help. They again and again amended the outline for carrying out examinations and succeeded in meeting the demand in party consolidation through only a single examination. At present, comparison and examination carried out in the foreign affairs office have basically been completed. In order to consolidate the results achieved in comparison and examination, to go on organizing party members to study the documents relevant to party consolidation, and deepen their understanding of questions dug out through examinations, they are engaged in the study of measures for implementing party consolidation and party reform so that party consolidation work can further be moved forward.

9560
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EAST REGION

COMMENTARY ON OPPOSING BUREAUCRACY DURING PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "In Party Consolidation There Must Be Major Opposition to Bureaucracy"]

[Text] The leading party group of the provincial finance and trade office, during its party consolidation study has integrated the study with reality by mobilizing the broad masses of party members to expose several cases that have caused major losses because of irresponsible bureaucracy and the unhealthy tendency to use power for private gain, and has decided, through thorough investigation and handling to get more deeply involved in party consolidation work. If this question is correctly grasped, there will be good determination.

Whether or not this party consolidation will be a case of just going through the motions depends, on the one hand, on whether or not the ideological consciousness and the professional thinking level of the broad masses of party members is raised, on whether or not they meet the requirements for ushering in a new situation; and, on the other hand, it will depend on whether or not the dark side of things is dispelled, on whether or not the crucial problems existing in revolutionary will and ideological work style are touched on and solved. In the previous stage of party consolidation study, all department and all units, based on the provincial party committee's plan, stressed the unifying of the thinking of party members with the four basic principles, the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the general task and general goal decided by the 12th CPC Congress; and stressed their discussion of major issues, understanding of the overall situation, and management of their own field of work, so as to make the professional policy of their own departments follow and serve the general task and general goal. This was highly necessary, and in the future we must continue to do these things. However, the full attention of a few departments and some comrades has not been drawn to the dispelling of the dark side of things within the party; in particular, with regard to insufficient understanding of the use of power for private gain and the effects of irresponsible bureaucracy on the party and the people, there has not been deep exposure and vigorous work. This situation should be rapidly changed.

The harmfulness of irresponsible bureaucracy and the use of power for private gain cannot be underestimated. From a look at the situations already uncovered by the finance and trade office and other units, the problems in this respect are extremely important and shocking. Some persons seek personal gain and take bribes, and the individual's small gains mean big losses for the state; some persons neglect their duty and are irresponsible, allowing the state's goods and materials to be damaged by mildew and rot, lost, and scrapped; in some capital construction projects, costs are increased again and again and deadlines are put off again and again, causing enormous losses; and some persons are mediocre and incompetent, do not understand and do not study, are muddleheaded, blindly make policy, and throw money about like dirt without turning a hair. As for staying in a rut, doing things by rote, having a sectarian bias, practicing selfish departmentalism, only seeking one's own convenience, not caring about basic-level difficulties, disputing with others over trifles, letting slip golden opportunities, doing things sluggishly, not stressing efficiency, practicing formalism, being superficial, wasting time, consuming energy, and so forth--situations of this type exist on an even more widespread scale. This unhealthy trend in the party and people of irresponsible bureaucracy and using power for private gain has already become customary in some departments and units and has become a severe and chronic disease. It has undermined the party's style and the social atmosphere, is impeding the development of the cause of the four modernizations, and has already caused dissatisfaction among great numbers of the people. We cannot turn a blind eye to it. During the party consolidation, we must find a period of time for mounting a big opposition to bureaucracy and for really correcting party style and enforcing party discipline.

The aim of our party is to serve and be responsible to the people. This aim is decided by the nature of our party, and is the fundamental reason that our party from first to last has been able to stand in an invincible position during its long period of arduous struggle. During the war years, the masses of the people welcomed us with food and drink because we represented their fundamental interests and did not stint at making bloody sacrifices for their welfare. At that time our party's relationship with the masses was really a relationship as inseparable as fish and water. Our party is now leading the people in constructing socialist modernization and, of course, is likewise seeking the interests of the people. However, the position of being the party in power and the environment of peaceful construction often causes some party members and cadres to forget their purpose of serving and being responsible to the people, and they gradually develop a bureaucratic work style. Some persons have an easy conscience about acting like high officials and overbearing bureaucrats and do not keep in mind the flourishing of the state and the prosperity of the people, but rather stretch their hands out for their own private gain. This unhealthy trend hinders the construction of the masses. Therefore, we must get a tight grip on typical cases in economic and other work, mobilize the party members and masses to expose and oppose bureaucracy and the unhealthy trend of using power for private gain, and educate the party members and cadres to consciously overcome bureaucracy and to firmly establish the idea of serving the people.

The bureaucratic work style has close links to malpractices in the management system. Overlapping structures, multitudinous administrative levels, excessive centralization of power, and too-rigid unification--these constitute the breeding ground for producing bureaucracy. Bureaucrats frequently love these things: when a new task comes up, what they give first consideration to is setting up an organization, recruiting followers, offering "official posts" and appointing "chiefs," making a set of unnecessary and overelaborate formalities, and making many rules and regulations that subordinate units must follow. This is what bureaucrats call "leadership" and "management." In reality this kind of leadership and organization can only bind the hands and feet of the subordinate units and restrict the initiative of the enterprise and the laborers. Therefore, we must combine opposition to bureaucracy with reform of the management system. Facts prove that if bureaucracy is not opposed, it will be very hard to reform the system; and if the system is not reformed, bureaucracy will also not be overturned. In recent years the party Central Committee has time and again advocated reform. The great number of cadres and the masses have urgently demanded reform. During this party consolidation, we must go all out to oppose bureaucracy so as to quicken the pace of reform.

Notice No 7 of the Party Consolidation Work Committee of the CPC Central Committee points out: "To correct the unhealthy tendencies of using power for private gain and bureaucracy is the common task of organizations at all levels in the party." During the party consolidation, we should make this our breakthrough point in promoting reform and giving impetus to party consolidation. A problem worthy of attention now is that some units and leaders verbally stress opposition to bureaucracy and using power for private gain, but in action dodge contradictions and do not dare to expose them. If this deviation is not overcome, the dispelling of the dark side of things within our party will be an empty phrase and party consolidation will be bound to be a case of just going through the motions. Therefore, no matter whether it is a unit that has already begun party consolidation or a unit that has not yet begun party consolidation, all of them must boldly get a grip on the unit's prominent problems and expose, investigate and handle them, so as to promote the development in depth of the work of consolidating while reforming and of first reforming what has not yet been consolidated.

9727
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EAST REGION

COMPARISON, CHECKUP STAGE IN PARTY CONSOLIDATION

In Jiangsu

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 84 p 1

[Article: "Push Comparison and Checkup Work to a Higher Level"]

[Text] On the morning of 25 May, the provincial party committee held a conference of the responsible persons of the first batch of units undergoing party consolidation. The conference inspected the situation of comparisons and checkups in the previous stage, and studied how to persist in high standards and strict requirements, push the comparisons and checkups to a higher level, and insure that party consolidation is not done perfunctorily. The Central Party Consolidation Work Guidance Committee sent to the conference Tan Kaiyun [6223 7030 0061], and Wang Ruojie [3769 5387 2638], responsible persons of its liaison group stationed in Jiangsu Province; Chen Daren [3088 6671 0086], deputy secretary, and Ye Xutai [0673 4872 3141], standing committee member of the provincial party committee, attended the conference.

The conference held that the comparisons and checkups are at a critical juncture now, and if the guiding ideology is clear and the work done solidly, the comparisons and checkups can be pushed to a higher level, if demands are lowered ideologically, there is toleration and accommodation to problems, and work is done carelessly, then party consolidation in individual units is bound to be perfunctory. Currently, the general situation in party consolidation comparisons and checkups is good, and the units that have done good work in this respect have several common characteristics: 1) the guiding ideology is clear and the demands are strict so that the comparisons and checkups meet the requirements of the party Central Committee's decision and Notice No 7 of its Party Consolidation Work Guidance Committee; 2) the leaders take the lead, provide comparatively good models, and spur on the masses of party members; 3) preparatory work is done comparatively fully to enable there to be repeated studies of the party consolidation documents, widespread launching of heart-to-heart talk activities, and deep involvement in making comparisons and checkups; 4) the process of looking for problems is comparatively clear-cut, and the checkups are comparatively deepgoing; 5) the launching of criticism and self-criticism is done comparatively well, and problems are solved in a deepgoing and penetrating fashion; and 6)

results are comparatively striking, enthusiasm is inspired from top to bottom in the organization, a new atmosphere arises, and people unite as one to strive to usher in a new situation in work. However, there currently exist many problems in the comparisons and checkups. For example, some leading cadres and party members do not truly have the idea of setting high standards and strict demands; in some units, the activity of heart-to-heart talks is not sufficiently widespread and deepgoing, and for a small number of comrades the preparation for the checkups is not ample; in some units, the leaders do not take the lead well; in some units, criticism and self-criticism have not yet been launched; in some units, the actual results after comparisons and checkups are not good enough; and so forth.

The conference called on units that had already completed their comparisons and checkups to compare themselves with the party Central Committee's devision on party consolidation and Notice No 7 of its Party Consolidation Work Guidance Committee, to look for disparities, give good makeup lessons, and insure the quality of the comparisons and checkups; units that are now carrying our party consolidation and checkups must check up while summing up experiences and improving so as to insure high standards; and units that have not yet launched comparisons and checkups must clarify the guiding ideology on comparisons and checkups, and must do good and ample preparatory work and insure its quality before the comparisons and checkups. During the checkups, the unit must consciously solve the problem of maintaining a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee, so that the unit's work follows and serves the general goals and general tasks; every party member must make demands upon himself with the standard of being a qualified party member and striving to be an outstanding party member, and through the process of party consolidation make an improvement in his own thinking and workstyle.

The conference pointed out that rectification and reform have not yet formed a momentum, and a period of time must be set aside for conscientiously getting a grip on rectification and reform. We must get a grip on party consolidation; promote a fundamental change for the better in the economy, reform, and party style; correct the tendency to use power for private gain; overcome bureaucracy; set up systems of personal responsibility; and promote the implementation of all policies.

Comrade Chen Daren gave two opinions on the question of the next work plan for the first batch of units that are carrying out party consolidation. First, the small number of units whose comparisons and checkups were done well enough must restudy the party consolidation documents, truly improve their understanding, and consciously carry out the comparisons and checkups. After the comparisons and checkups, some units must concentrate on getting a grip on rectification and reform, so that everybody sees that the leading cadres have taken on a new mental cast and have a new workstyle. Second, with regard to the problem of purifying the "three types of people," in leadership we must have a sober understanding, both preventing them from escaping punishment and preventing a magnification of their crimes; the point of emphasis now is on preventing them from escaping punishment. In the work of purification, we must get rid of factionalist disruption, and must seriously and conscientiously handle this question.

Comrades Tan Kaiyun and Wang Ruojie also made speeches at the conference. They said that in the comparison and checkup stage the great majority of units have been conscientious and that the masses are pleased. During the comparisons and checkups, the units must, with regard to the cultural revolution problem, make a thorough negation of the cultural revolution in politics and understanding, prevent factionalist disruption, and clearly state the problems of the cultural revolution. On the problem of purifying the "three types of people," the units must prevent them from slipping into the third echelon, so that the party consolidation work is done well from beginning to end.

In Fujian

Fuzhou FUJIAN FIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "Planning Party Consolidation Work of First Batch of Party Consolidation Units in Comparison and Checkup Stage"]

[Text] On 18 April, the party consolidation office of the provincial party committee held a conference to plan party consolidation work in the comparison and checkup stage for the first batch of units to engage in party consolidation.

Gao Hu [7559 5170], standing committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the party consolidation office of the provincial party committee, announced at the conference a decision of the provincial party committee: after more than 3 months of studying the party consolidation documents, the first batch of party consolidation units will in succession switch to the comparison and checkup stage in the last part of April and the middle of May. He propounded several ideas for doing good party consolidation work in the comparison and checkup stage.

Comrade Gao Hu said that after switching to the comparison and checkup stage the units must make good and ample preparations for further comparisons and checkups. They are to get deeply involved in ideological mobilization by explaining and publicizing to the party members the substance of the principles and policies, the comparisons and checkups of party consolidation, and mobilizing the party members to correct their attitude; to continue to study in a deepgoing way the party consolidation documents, so as to lay a solid ideological foundation for the comparisons and checkups; to study the existing problems in their own units in the ideological, workstyle, discipline, and organizational aspects, and accurately select the direction of the main attack; and to widely launch activities of having heart-to-heart talks and laying one's heart bare so as to dispel the psychology of being on guard and to create a good atmosphere for launching criticism and self-criticism.

He pointed out that comparisons and checkups must be practiced from top to bottom, starting first with the leading groups and leading cadres and later with the masses of party members. The focus of the checkups on leading groups should be on the major problems in a department's thorough

implementation of the party's line, principles and policies, stressing in the checkups the problems that are currently adversely affecting the ushering in of a new situation. The checkups are mainly to be on whether the attitude toward the four basic principles is correct; on whether the major plans for thoroughly implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been positive; on whether the guiding ideology of professional work is the general task and general goal put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and the requirements for ushering in a new situation; what problems exist in implementing the policy of "opening up, enlivening, making special, and being flexible" and the policy of the mass reading of the "Mountain and Sea Classic" and construction of eight big bases; on how a department's professional work follows and serves the party's general goals and general tasks, whether it is able to handle the relationship between the interests of the part and the interests of the whole, and whether there are problems of "disputing over trifles and hindering the overall situation"; on what things do not suit the new situation in the ideological, workstyle, discipline and organizational aspects, and on whether, under the guidance of the party central committee line and policies, the unit courageously makes reform, boldly blazes new trails, and progresses; and on whether the unit dares to insist on principles, and on whether it wages resolution struggle against all kinds of mistakes and deviations that run counter to the party's line, principles and policies and against unhealthy tendencies that harm the interests of the party and the people. The individual member of a leading party group must check up on his own existing problems with respect to ideological and political line and the guiding ideology for professional work, and also must check up on his own unhealthy tendencies of using power for private gain and of bureaucracy. The individual party member should, in accordance with the demands of the party constitution and the stipulations of the "Guiding Principles," check up on in what aspects he is up to the mark and in what aspects he is not, as well as whether there exists in him problems in the party spirit, workstyle, and discipline aspects.

In the comparison and checkup stage, there must be insistence on consolidating while reforming. With regard to the problems of a universal, common nature that are exposed during the checkups, particularly the unhealthy tendencies of using power for private gain and bureaucracy, there must be special-topic discussions, improvement of understanding, summing up of experiences and lessons, formulating of measures for improvement, and practical solutions.

Comrade Gao Hu emphatically pointed out that the serious and conscientious launching of criticism and self-criticism is the key to doing good comparisons and checkups. Every Communist Party member, particularly leading cadres, must correctly apply the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, and launch vigorous ideological struggle. Do not fear a loss of face, do not be "one who tries never to offend anybody," dare to reveal the ugly, and dare to criticize and help other people. Party members who make mistakes must seriously and squarely face their own mistakes, and they cannot avoid or cover them up, cannot conceal a fault for fear of criticism. In launching criticism and self-criticism, we must uphold the policy of "learning from

past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient," seek truth from facts, and convince people by reasoning. In practicing the "four nots" and "four permissibles," with regard to the ideological problems exposed during the party consolidation, we must not capitalize on somebody's shortcomings, not set up targets, not come down with a big stick on somebody, and not set up a file on somebody; with regard to a party member's expression of an opinion, we must allow him to take it back, correct it, argue his case, and retain it. Those who take the initiative to check up must be welcomed, those who make progress must be encouraged, those who for a time are not convinced may be waited for, and those who have a basic understanding, we should not keep picking on them. By this means, the purpose of both clarifying thinking to correct mistakes and uniting the comrades to jointly make progress will be attained. To insure the smooth carrying out of comparisons and checkups, we must proclaim to all party members the following rules of discipline: they must be strict in checking up on themselves, and absolutely cannot allow and cover up their mistakes or persist in them; they must courageously expose the dark side of things within the party, oppose liberalization, and not be "one who never tries to offend anybody"; they must consciously accept the supervision of the party and the masses, must not stifle criticism, and must not strike out in retaliation; they must vigorously help the organization investigate the "three types of people," and must not conceal what one knows about a case and cover up and shield people; and they must uphold the party spirit and eradicate factionalism, and must not trump up charges and maliciously retaliate.

Comrade Gao Hu stressed that the comparison and checkup is the key stage in party consolidation, and that the leading party groups and party committee of all units must attach a high degree of importance to it and truly strengthen their leadership over it. In accordance with the spirit of Notice No 7 of the Party Consolidation Work Guidance Committee of the party Central Committee, they must uphold high standards and strict demands, painstakingly organize, and make appropriate arrangements. They must strengthen political and ideological work, correct the "leftist" mistaken way of doing things, prevent factionalist disruption, and insure the smooth carrying out of comparisons and checkups. The members of the party leading groups, especially the number one and two men, must, during the comparisons and checkups, set good examples, take the lead by strictly analyzing themselves, and courageously conduct sincere, deepgoing self-criticism, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, of their own shortcomings and mistakes; and also adopt the same spirit in courageously criticizing the shortcomings and mistakes of other cadres, and with practical actions bring along other party member cadres and party members. The situation with regard to the collective and individual checkups of leading groups should be transmitted to the masses of party members, their opinions should be listened to, and their criticism should be accepted.

9727
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EAST REGION

EXAMPLE OF PARTY-ADMINISTRATION COOPERATION IN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Example of Cooperation in Division of Work Between Party, Administration in Basic-Level Unit"]

[Text] At present, in some scientific research, cultural, and educational units, there is still a lack of experience in how to handle well the relationship between the party, on the one hand, and the professional and administrative leaders, on the other, and in some units the nature of this contradiction is comparatively prominent. With regard to the leadership of the party organizations at the basic level, there are two situations. One situation is that, of the influences left over for a long time in the past, some are that party committee secretaries and party branch secretaries monopolize everything and take on what should be done by others so that administrative leaders cannot very well initiate work and display their originality and initiative; the other situation is that some party committee secretaries and party branch secretaries mistakenly think that, in any case, now the professionals have taken over the leadership and, for the reason that they "do not understand the profession," they simply do not do anything. With regard to the administrative and professional leaders, there are also two situations: One situation is that among some leaders, also because of historical influences, there exists a dependent mentality and they are unable to display very well their own functional role. The other situation is that the leaders in charge of administration and professions have not yet been assigned very well to party leadership posts, and they only go to their own places and do their own jobs, a situation which also cannot open up the work in their own units. Still others form "two carts," and each person does things his own way, disputing with each other over trifles, and offsetting each other's strength, or they are "cooked in one pot" and the duties of each one are not made clear.... Neither of these situations meets the requirements for building the four modernizations, and even less meets the needs for ushering in a new situation.

In the Fuzhou Municipal Industrial Science and Technology Research Institute, there has truly been achieved a division of work between party leaders and between the party and the administration and, with each having its own responsibilities, with unity and cooperation, the institute is making progress. By insuring the thorough implementation of all the party's principles and policies and the completion of all work tasks, the institute is constantly

ushering in new situations in work. Its experience is worth drawing a lesson from.

The party branch of the Fuzhou Municipal Industrial Science and Technology Research Institute handles its affairs in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution. The party branch secretaries stipulate for themselves a clear-cut "scope of duties," the duties mainly being to handle the ideological and political work on the institute's staff and workers, to act as a good "general logistics department" and to arouse by all ways and means everybody's enthusiasm for engaging in the four modernizations, and not to engage in "blind command" and "indiscriminate interference" with regard to specific professional work, thereby insuring the smooth fulfillment of the scientific research tasks. The institute's director and depute director in charge of the professional work have also stipulated a "scope of duties" for themselves in which they firmly complete the things jointly decided upon by the institute's leadership, putting their main energy on scientific research. At the same time, they closely coordinate with the party branch, in integration with the scientific research profession, in doing good ideological and political work on the staff and workers. The branch committee in charge of logistical work does its own work well in dispelling the scientists' and technicians' "worries about trouble back at home." Thus, a clear-cut division of work has been effected, each one has his primary and secondary duties, the "empty" and "solid" have been combined, people work together in cooperation, and efficiency rises.

In the Fuzhou Municipal Industry Science and Technology Institute, cooperation in the division of work of the leadership is comparatively good, but what is even more praiseworthy is that the party branch secretary, the institute's director, and other members of the leadership all have a sense of honor and a sense of responsibility in jointly devoting themselves to the cause of scientific research; are able to persist in regular criticisms and self-criticisms; are able to maintain "friendship, respect, and understanding"; and have the noble style of seeing difficulties, then tackling them and of seeing honor, then letting others get the credit. In a unit, these are ways of handling well the relationships between the party, on the one hand, and the administrative and professional leaders, on the other, and the extremely important conditions for doing good work. If among the leading cadres there are those who stubbornly use power to seek private gain, who monopolize power, who see profit and seize it, and who strive for fame, then no matter how well the relationships are handled no results whatever can be achieved in professional work. When a contradiction occurs in work between the leaders of the basic-level party organization and the administrative and professional leaders, the dominant aspect of the contradiction usually lies in the former. Therefore, comrades who are leaders of basic-level party organizations must put even more strict demands on themselves, compare and criticize themselves in the spirit of party consolidation, and in practice study science and technology, study their profession, and strive to raise their consciousness of discussing major issues, understanding the overall situation, and managing their own business. They cannot just discuss principles or ideological guidelines

and just do a lot of talking and indulge in empty talk; if they do, they cannot truly obtain the right to speak and the right to lead in actual work.

In the scientific research units and professional department, after all, however we effect a division of work, unity and cooperation, we still must constantly explore the effecting of reforms. All places can refer to the way the Fuzhou Municipal Industrial Science and Technology Institute does things and in practice create new experiences!

9727

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PROVINCE HOLDS CONFERENCES ON IMPROVING PARTY WORKSTYLE

Cadres Education Work Conference

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Zhejiang Education Work Conference Encourages Cadres to Learn New Workstyle"]

[Text] The provincial work conference on cadre education which ended yesterday demanded that the broad masses of cadres, and particularly party and government leaders at all levels, brace themselves, study assiduously and exert themselves to create an atmosphere in which everybody will be immersed in study.

During the conference, Chen Fawen [7115 3127 2429], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, submitted a report on the topic of "Getting A Clearer Understanding of the Situation, Strengthening Leadership and Making Efforts to Open New Prospects in Cadre Training Work." In the report, he emphatically pointed out that party committees at all levels must conscientiously strengthen their leadership in cadre training work.

The broad mass of cadres must go all-out and make painstaking efforts in study. He said that in order to open new prospects and revitalize our economy, we must first brace ourselves and foster a new atmosphere in which cadres will be immersed in study. Why should we regard study as being hard and not as a question of state of mind? This is because: First, in judging whether or not a comrade is concerned about the great cause of the four modernizations or whether or not he supports the party's general tasks and goals, we care not about his words, but about his deeds and the results achieved in his work. And study is an important aspect. If we do not understand both modern science and technology and modern scientific management and remain laymen for a long period of time, the so-called upholding of the party's general tasks and goals will become merely an empty word. Second, it is a very arduous labor to master modern scientific and cultural knowledge. It requires us to rack our minds, to sleep less and rest less. Without a strong devotion to one's work, a spirit standing in no fear of difficulty or an indomitable willpower, it is impossible to learn things. In order to foster a large number of talents capable of participating in the construction of the four modernizations, we must be determined to send some young cadres to universities, party schools

and secondary vocational schools to receive rotational training. Even though our present work may thus suffer somewhat from doing so, we must do it this way. These comrades must pay close attention to treasuring opportunities of this kind with the spirit of "eagerness and diligence." They must understand clearly that the purpose of study is to secure knowledge and skills needed in the construction of the modernizations in order to work for the party in a better way rather than to "get gilded" or to obtain a record of formal schooling for getting promoted. In party schools, universities and secondary vocational schools, a strong healthy atmosphere in learning must be cultivated. It is not permissible for them to engage in vulgar practices to hanker after high official positions and handsome salaries. He said that, owing to the limited financial and human resources, it is impossible to set up many universities in our country. The majority of our comrades must rely on on-the-job study and follow the path of self-study to make themselves useful persons. To promote self-study in order to cultivate useful persons is a path for resolving the problems of providing needed talent in accordance with the actual situations of our country. Among all the talent in modern or ancient times or in China or elsewhere who have made outstanding contributions to mankind in such fields as ideology, culture, science and technology, many succeeded through self-study. It is thus clear that self-study can cultivate talent and that where there is a will, there is a way. Our comrades, especially our young comrades, must make the best use of their time, be resolved to study independently and make efforts to develop themselves into experts in the construction of the modernizations. Nowadays, people all say that they are too busy to spare time to study. Judged by time, it seems that work and study are contradictory to each other. However, we must also see to the fact that the level of knowledge not being able to meet with the needs in the construction of the modernization is also a contradiction. The level and efficiency of the work of a person are determined not only by how diligent he is, but also by his political understanding, knowledge, organizing ability and the method applied to work. "Grinding a knife does not hold up cutting of firewood" is dialectics. Then, where does time come from? It depends on the improvement of the method and style of work and on "squeeze." Our forefathers said: "The sage Da Yu made the best use of even a very short time. We the masses must work ten times as hard as he did." We must promote the spirit of "making the best use of even a very short time" in order to make a nickle by many a little and to accumulate a little every day over a long period. Perseverance will be duly rewarded.

Wu Minda [0702 2404 6671], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and concurrently lieutenant governor of Zhejiang Province, and Luo Dong [5012 2639] and Shen Guifang [3088 2710 5364], members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, also attended the conference.

Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "Firmly Grasp the Work in Party Consolidation to Realize an Obvious Turn for the Better in Party Workstyle This Year"]

[Text] The enlarged conference of the plenary of the Zhejiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee which ended on 31 March has suggested that party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must firmly grasp their work in party consolidation in order to realize an obvious turn for the better in party workstyle in our province before the end of this year.

The enlarged conference of the plenum was begun on 26 March. During the conference, it stressed and studied the spirit of the work conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, reviewed and summed up the work carried out and experience gained in rectifying the party workstyle and enforcing party discipline over the past year in our province and worked out plans for carrying out the task to realize an obvious turn for the better in party workstyle in 1984. The conference felt that in a period of more than 1 year party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels in our province have, under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, conscientiously implemented the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the "Notice on Realizing a Basic Turn for the Better in Party Workstyle as Soon as Possible" issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and have extensively carried out comparison and examination centered on rectifying the party workstyle, conscientiously implemented the "open letter" of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission by taking rigorous measures to counter the evil trend of building and distributing living quarters in violation of the law, continued the struggle to crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, preliminarily carried out the work to eliminate spiritual pollution, readjusted and strengthened the discipline inspection ranks and thus fostered a situation in which the whole party started to rectify the party workstyle. As a result, the trend in favor of a turn for the better in party workstyle has emerged in our province. However, we must also catch sight of the fact that, at present, unhealthy tendencies such as abusing power for personal gain, bureaucratism and decentralism still are very serious in some places and units. If we do not take resolute measures to conscientiously seek solutions for them, they are bound to produce a negative affect on the construction of the socialist modernizations. Therefore, we must keep abreast of the opportune time of party consolidation at this moment to implement the principle of reform while consolidating and reform before consolidating so that the work of rectifying party workstyle may again advance with a big stride this year.

Chen Zuolin [7115 0155 7207], secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, reported to the conference on the topic "Firmly Grasp the Work in Party Consolidation to Realize an Abvious Turn for the Better in Party Workstyle in Our Province This Year." He said that to realize an obvious turn for the better in party workstyle is an important task of the whole party this year. Party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must fully catch sight of the various favorable conditions for rectifying the party workstyle. We must foster confidence and cheer up in order to do our work well in five aspects: 1. We must uphold the supreme political policy of our party, resolutely carry out the struggle against activities in violation of the political discipline of the party, and regard

promoting party organizations and party members and cadres to maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee as a task of prime importance. At the same time, we must conscientiously check up on decentralism that exists in some places and units. In dealing with cases such as looking only after interests on one's own area or unit at the expense of general interests, going one's own way in violation of regulations of the state, a way which deviates from and contrasts to general lines and principles of the party and results in decentralization or even destruction of financial and material resources of the state, we must investigate and handle them case by case as soon as discovered and rigorously affix the responsibility of the leading persons in charge. 2. We must regard taking strong measures against both abusing power for personal gain and bureaucratism as a breakthrough in rectifying party workstyle. Special attention must be paid to typical cases of irresponsibility and wrangling back and forth which have led to serious wastes in productive construction and important mistakes in our work and thus caused enormous losses to our party and our country both politically and economically. We must deal with these cases sternly and expose them to the public. 3. We must make clear our main targets in cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic sphere and carry on the struggle to the very end. We must eliminate the "dead angles" and "dead aspects." We must pay special attention to investigating and dealing with questions which exist in departments such as foreign trade, capital construction and food. Criminal elements who have violated the law and have committed crimes in collaborating with outsiders, in practicing or accepting bribery, in selling information on the national economy and seeking personal gain at the expense of public interest, in selling off construction materials, and in grafting and embezzling food grain must be severely punished. 4. We must establish and effectively carry out the party workstyle responsibility system and conscientiously investigate and deal with cases in which party organization have violated party discipline. The leading groups which have made "collective decisions" to engage in practicing unhealthy tendencies and have violated the law and discipline must be investigated in order to decide at what level the party organization should be held responsible. Leading cadres who come out in the name of "shouldering the responsibility" for the purpose of covering up everything in order to give unprincipled protection to those who have made mistakes must be investigated and personal responsibility of such leaders must be affixed. Party organizations which have become seriously flabby and disorganized, have neglected their duty in upholding party discipline, or have seriously violated party discipline but unable to correct themselves must be reorganized or resolutely disbanded when necessary in accordance with stipulations in the party constitution. 5. We must regard establishing and strengthening of discipline inspection organs as an important task. Party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must "strengthen themselves and play their role" in party consolidation in order to further the construction of the ranks of discipline inspection organizationally and ideologically.

The conference also emphatically pointed out that this year is a year of crucial importance in the overall party consolidation. Party committees at the county level and above must conscientiously plan and set up a good party workstyle responsibility system, strengthen education in party character,

party workstyle and in party discipline for party members, and mobilize all party members to make concerted efforts in order to guarantee the party workstyle in areas and units within one's jurisdiction to realize an obvious turn for the better. The party's discipline inspection committees at all levels must vigorously help party committees to combine the work of party workstyle rectification closely with the general task of the party. The fact that the party workstyle is good in some party committees at the lower levels while it is still very serious in others must be thoroughly investigated so that party rectification work can be geared to different cases. Circulars within the party and newspapers, broadcasts and television must be utilized to create a strong public opinion for "encircling and suppressing" unhealthy tendencies so that the party worksyle in one's own area or unit can turn for the better year after year and the task of realizing a basic turn for the better of party workstyle as defined by the 12th CPC National Congress can be victoriously realized by "adding up many small victories to a big one."

Participants of the conference were members of the provincial discipline inspection committee, secretaries of city, prefectoral and county party committees, secretaries of party discipline inspection committees and chiefs of party discipline inspection sections of organizations at the provincial level, of colleges and universities, and of plants and mines directly under the provincial party committee. Secretaries of party committees and party groups of some units directly under the provincial party committee also attended the conference.

9560
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EAST REGION

POLICIES OF CENTRAL DOCUMENT IMPLEMENTED IN RURAL AREAS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Chen Yanzhen [7115 3508 3791] and Chi Quanhua [6688 0356 5478]:
"Cadres of Provincial Organizations Help the Basic Level to Promote New
Workstyle"]

[Text] Since early March, more than 100 investigation teams consisting of more than 1,300 cadres led by more than 140 responsible comrades of various provincial ministries, commissions, departments and bureaus have been organized and sent to places all over the province to help the basic level propagate and implement Central Document No 1, integrate themselves with the actualities of their own departments and make investigations and studies.

At the provincial conference on rural work convened in February, the provincial party committee demanded that organizations at the provincial level implement the principle of reforming while consolidating, unify their thinking by the implementation of Central Document No 1 and open up new prospects for all departments to carry out their work. In accordance with the focal points, including the stabilization and perfection of the agriculture production responsibility system, the improvement of the level of production forces, the clearance of channels and the development of commodity production as pointed out in Central Document No 1, the standing committee of the provincial party committee has laid down specific topics for carrying out investigations. The standing committee and the lieutenant governor shared out the work of implementation and went to the basic level to carry out investigations and studies. Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang Province, took the lead to go to Lishui and Shaozing to work together with comrades at the basic level to study such questions as the implementation of Central Document No 1, the development of mountain areas and the establishment of small-scale hydroelectric facilities in the rural areas. Then, the various departments of the provincial party committee and the provincial government also laid down topics for carrying out investigations in accordance with the actualities of their own departments. Personnel led by responsible comrades of these departments were sent to the countryside and to various industries and mines to carry out investigations and studies.

Generally speaking, the following are the three specific features shown in investigations and studies carried out in the countryside by cadres of

organizations at the provincial level: First, while they considered to arrange the work of their own departments, they adhered to the principle of "discussing matters of prime importance, understanding the overall situation and concentrating on one's own profession," centered on the general objectives laid down at the 12th CPC National Congress and did it in the spirit of Central Document No 1. The investigation teams going to the countryside this time regarded the implementation of Central Document No 1 as a task of prime importance. In the course of propaganda and implementation, they deepened their understanding and widened their fields of vision and thus enabled them to keep abreast of the demands in the new situations so that they could integrate themselves with the actual work of their own departments and study ways to serve the purposes of developing the commodity economy and building the two civilizations. Second, they combined investigation and study closely with party consolidation. In the course of investigation, they tried to discover and resolve questions relevant to principles guiding the operations of their own departments. They tried to reform while consolidating and to eliminate the rules and regulations which could no longer cope with the new situations in the rural areas. They studied the new experience gained and new measures adopted in opening up new prospects. For instance, comrades in departments such as forestry, supply and demand, commodity price and industry and business administration have carried out investigations and suggested ways for bringing about a settlement for questions such as how to go on with the relaxation of the forestry policy, how to decontrol the price of three different categories of products and how to correct some methods used by their own departments which were not in favor of the development of the production of commodities in the rural areas. Third, they started to leave as soon as a decision was made. In so doing, they reflected the vigorous and speedy workstyle of the new groups. Many departments have decided topics for carrying out investigation and completed the organization of investigation teams only a week or so after they were demanded by the provincial party committee to do so. These teams have already left one after another. Some other departments are ready for orders after grasping firmly the above-mentioned work. Not only the responsible comrades of the various ministries, commissions, departments and bureaus led these teams, some veteran comrades who have already stepped back to the second front also enthusiastically joined them to go to the countryside to carry out investigations. Some departments also made it a rule that these teams must go deep into the families of peasants to make investigations and studies.

In accordance with the demand of the provincial party committee, organizations at the provincial level must submit reports on specific topics to the provincial party committee after making investigations and studies in the rural areas.

9560
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EAST REGION

FORUM ON PARTY MEMBER EDUCATION HELD IN ZHEJIANG

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 May 84 p 1

[Article: "Strengthen Organization and Leadership To Regularize Party Member Education"]

[Text] The propaganda and organization departments of the provincial party committee from 26 to 29 April jointly held a provincial work forum on party member education, which was attended by comrades of the propaganda and organization departments of all cities and prefectures and some counties, as well as comrades of some basic-level party organizations, totaling 39 persons. The responsible comrades of the propaganda and organization departments of the provincial party committee made speeches at the forum.

Recalling the party member education work over the past 2 years, the forum concluded that since the 12th CPC Congress, particularly since the national work conference on party member education, very big successes had been obtained in the province's party member education work, with education of a regular nature increasing compared with that in the past and concentrated rotational training being done comparatively well. The party members in the rural areas of the province have studied the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the new party constitution, the decision on party consolidation of the party Central Committee and its Document No 1 (1984), and the number of party members receiving education is now about 80 percent, thus raising the consciousness of the great number of party members and cadres of the line, principles and policies since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and their consciousness of being a qualified party member, and effecting a very big turn for the better in party style. In the past 2 years, the experiences of doing good party member education work have been concentrated on three things: 1. Making clear the great significance of party member education work, and conscientiously, in a timely manner and thoroughly conducting party member education, are the fundamental guarantees for improving the fighting power of party organizations and for displaying the exemplary vanguard role of party members. 2. Party member education is a matter for the whole party, and if it is to be done well it must be grasped by the whole party. Organizations at all levels must put party member education work on their important agenda, regularly discuss it, formulate plans for it, make it an important component part of the party's overall work with unified plans for it, and conscientiously inspect its implementation. 3. There must be set up a party member education contingent with both full-time

and part-time members; explainers and publicizers must be trained, and the role of their ranks brought into full play.

The forum concluded that currently the development of party member education work in the rural areas is not yet sufficiently balanced, with some places making fairly slow progress; some of them have not yet carried out concentrated rotational training, and some others are not doing it in a sufficiently deep manner. Therefore, we must further strengthen the organization and leadership of party member education work and make better preparations for party consolidation. We must continue to get a good grip on the study of the party consolidation documents and the party Central Committee's Document No 1 (1984). All counties that are not engaged in rotational training or that are making fairly slow progress in rotational training must make suitable arrangements to strive to make party member rotational training uniform and universal before the end of September. We must strengthen the regular education of party members, perfect the "three meeting and one class" system, get deeply involved in launching "double strivings" activities, set up and perfect the system of party member contact households, and strengthen the management of party members sent outside their original places. We must further strengthen the building of the propaganda and organization work ranks, set up appropriate party member education organizations, allocate organization and propaganda cadres, and assign organizers and party class instructors. We must build well the basic-level leading groups; train in a planned manner the party's basic-level cadres who, after ratification, will enter party branches; train reserve cadres; and gradually achieve the "four modernizations" of the basic-level cadre ranks.

9727

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EAST REGION

RESEARCH INSTITUTE LETS MORE INTELLECTUALS JOIN CPC

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 84 p 1

[Article by Shi Jinchang [2457 6930 2490]: "Party Committee of Nanjing Forest Chemicals Research Institute Vigorously Develops Intellectuals Into Party Members"]

[Text] The Nanjing Forest Chemicals Research Institute has strengthened ideological education to realistically solve the problem of intellectuals' finding it hard to join the party. In the past over 5 years, 28 new party members have been developed, among them 25 scientists and technicians. Now, the proportion of scientists and technicians who are party members has risen from 12.5 percent in 1978 to 26.3 percent. Recently, the leading party group of the provincial scientific and technological commission passed on this experience to all scientific research units in the province.

The main experience and understanding of the Nanjing Forest Chemicals Research Institute in doing good work on getting intellectuals admitted into the party are:

1. Eliminating the "pernicious influence" and not being exacting and over-critical. After the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, some comrades in the institute's party committee were still unable to liquidate the pernicious influence of the "left" and unable to understand ideologically that intellectuals are a part of the working class, so they imposed some harsh demands on the admission of scientists and intellectuals into party, demands which did not tally with the provisions of the party constitution. To solve this problem, the institute organized its party members to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national science and technology congress and the relevant spirit of the party Central Committee, so that everybody came to understand that the approach to intellectuals' joining the party should be the same as that to workers and cadres, namely, equal treatment without discrimination. All those who meet the qualifications should be admitted in a timely manner. An old expert in the past had a problem in his history. In 1948 he went to Australia to engage in advanced studies, returning to China in 1950. Even though official judgment on his problem had already been passed in 1957, when discussing his admission into the party, some party members still harbored a suspicious attitude toward him. Through investigation, study, and analysis, in the end unanimity of view was obtained. In 1981, through agreement of the party branch and approval of the party committee, this old expert entered the Communist Party.

2. Making a comprehensive analysis and not taking one side for the whole picture. Some comrades in the party regard the shortcomings and mistakes of intellectuals who request admission into the party with a metaphysical bias, and unrealistically require that they be of the standard of "perfect men" and "pure gold." Focusing on this problem, the institute's party committee organized the party members to study the standpoints of the dialectical materialism of Marxism, so that everybody came to understand that in looking at a person one must look at his essence, main aspect, and development; if one were to seize on and not let go some shortcomings, or some shortcomings that have already been corrected, that are not his essence and his main aspect, that would be incorrect. He Yuanlu [0149 3293 4389], director of the Wood Hydrolysis Research Office and associate researcher, has a strong devotion to work and his thinking is sharp; when expressing his views he is often quite self-confident. Some party members said that he was "arrogant and complacent," and for a long time did not agree to his admission into the party. After the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he again applied for party membership. The party committee and the relevant party branch thought that the fact that for many years he had not lost his belief in joining the party organization was commendable, and as for his "arrogance and complacency" a specific analysis should be made. Focusing on He Yuanlu's shortcoming, they sincerely helped him to overcome it, and they fully affirmed his academic views. Not long afterward, a general meeting of the party branch accepted his party membership application.

3. Overcoming selfishness and not envying the worthy and the able. Some comrades in the party lacked the broadmindedness that a party member should have, and feared that after intellectuals joined the party they would be outstripped by the intellectuals and so they made use of all sorts of reasons to put up obstructions. Encountering this situation, the institute's party committee raised the consciousness of these comrades through criticism, education and help, and removed the obstacles to the admission of intellectuals into the party. An assistant researcher had actively requested party membership, and through many years of examination he basically met the qualifications for party membership. When discussing his admission into the party, individual party members put forward some unrealistic questions. The party branch was not biased and also did not put questions aside, but rather made a thorough investigation of them, clarified the rights and wrongs of the case, and, while conducting education on the relevant party members, in accordance with organizational principles solved the problem of party membership for this assistant researcher.

9727
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EAST REGION

QUESTION OF CLASS CHARACTER OF INTELLECTUALS EXAMINED

Hangzhou HANGZHOU DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF HANGZHOU UNIVERSITY] in Chinese
Vol 14 No 1, Mar 84 pp 5-10, 36

[Article by Luo Xuchang [5012 2485 2545]: "The Historical Process of Our Party's Understanding of the Class Character of Intellectuals"]

[Text] With regard to the problem of the class character [Jieji Shuxing 7132 4787 1466 1840] or intellectuals, speaking from the standpoint of guiding ideology, this is a problem that the party Central Committee correctly solved after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. However, from a look at the party's history, we see that our party's understanding of this question went through a tortuous process. This article is intended to make some explorations of this process.

I

In the period when the party was founded and in the period of the first revolutionary civil war, the majority of the party's members were, for a time, intellectuals. At that time, the focus of the party's work was in the cities, and the main object of the revolution's attack was the imperialist northern warlords. Both the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie were members of the revolutionary front. The party correctly understood the problem of the intellectuals' class character, and at that time within our party it was not a pressing problem urgently awaiting solution.

When the period of the second revolutionary civil war began, on the one hand, because of the hatred of the Guomindang reactionaries' butchery a "leftist" mood was produced, and it developed into the mistake of "left" adventurism. One aspect in which this "leftist" mistake was manifested organizationally was "to stress excessively or inappropriately the significance of the pure worker status of the leading cadres."¹ This became the theory of the unique importance of class origin [wei chenfen lun 0787 2052 0433 6158]. Within the party there appeared the "anti-intellectual tendency; for example, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee completely attributed the reason for the Guangzhou defeat to the class status [chengfen 2052 0433] of the intellectuals."² On the other hand, because the focus of the party's work had shifted to the rural areas, the number of party members of peasant and others of small-producer class origin [chushen 0427 6500] sharply increased, a fact which

unavoidably brought the narrow viewpoint of the peasants and other small producers into the party, and knowledge was despised and intellectuals were despised and discriminated against. Because of the above two reasons, in this period there occurred in some of our party organizations the mistake of unconditionally rejecting intellectuals, not only rejecting intellectuals with an exploiting-class family background but also intellectuals with a peasant family background, and so-called "graduates" were also considered to be of a bad class origin and were rejected. In this period Zhang Guotao [1728 0948 3614] was a typical personage who discriminated against, rejected, attacked and persecuted intellectuals. In another aspect he was at times "leftist" and at other times rightist, vacillating on the problem of intellectuals now to the "left" and now to the right. In December 1922, he published an article in which he said that the "intellectual class" was "the class with the most thoroughgoing, most revolutionary spirit" and "was the vanguard of the revolutionary forces." He gave an extravagant account of the intellectuals as if they were saviors. However, in 1931, after Zhang Guotao had become secretary of the Central Subbureau [Orgburo] of the Eyuwan [Hubei-Henan-Anhui] Soviet Republic, in order to pursue "left" adventurism and to establish and consolidate his personal rule in Eyuwan, he publicly discriminated against intellectuals, saying that "when a worker or peasant comrade commits a mistake in work the party can forgive three fen of it; if an intellectual makes a mistake, three fen must be added to it. This is a very appropriate method."³ Zhang Guotao flagrantly charged intellectuals who dared oppose his "leftist" mistake with crimes such as being "bourgeois elements," "incorrigible rightist cliques," and "incorrigible right opportunists," against whom he carried out a "ruthless struggle and merciless attacks." During the movement to eliminate counter-revolutionaries, Zhang improperly charged intellectuals in the army who dared oppose his mistake with the crimes of being members of the reorganization faction, the AB clique, or the third party, and he briefly murdered them. The end result of his attacks against and killing of intellectuals within the army was that "intellectuals both within and without the army were treated the same." "After the intellectuals within the army who had military knowledge and combat experience, and a large group of cadres who were courageous and resourceful, were all liquidated, the Fourth Red Army was greatly weakened in military theory and operational command. The educational level in the units suffered a disastrous decline, and there was created in the units an abominable deviation of extreme opposition to intellectuals and to those who wore glasses, nearly making the Red Army an illiterate armed force."⁴ The result of Zhang Guotao's attacks against and murder of intellectuals in the localities was "to lower the political and educational levels of the local county party committees. In the entire soviet area, there was not a single secretary who could write a sentence clearly, and some guerrilla units and area committees lacked a single literate person."⁵

II

To correct the party's "leftist" mistake at that time on the problem of intellectuals, on 10 October 1933 the central government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, with Comrade Mao Zedong as its chairman, issued the "Decision on Some Questions in the Land Struggle," in which the following important rules were made concerning the problem of intellectuals:

First, intellectuals are not a class by themselves. The "Decision" pointed out: "The intellectuals should not be regarded as a class," and "it is incorrect to regard the intellectuals as having an independent class status. It is even more incorrect to regard peasant children who have attended school (the so-called 'graduates') as having a bad class status."

Second, intellectuals are mental laborers and should be protected by law. The "Decision" points out: "The work intellectuals are engaged in does not exploit other people's work; for example, they are teachers, editorial personnel, news reporters, office clerks as well as writers and artists. They are laborers who use their minds, and these kinds of mental laborers should be protected by the laws of the soviet." "To regard the work of teachers and doctors as not being labor...is inaccurate."

Third, to make use of intellectuals to serve the revolution is advantageous for the cause of the revolution. The "Decision" pointed out: "On condition that they obey the laws of the soviet, all intellectuals of landlord class origin should be made full use of in the service of the soviet." "To utilize the intellectuals of landlord class origin in the service of the soviet is advantageous to the soviet's revolutionary policy. During their period of serving the soviet, ways should be devised to solve their problems in life."

This "Decision" played a positive role in correcting the "leftist" mistake at the time on the problem of intellectuals.

However, there also existed in this "Decision" an obvious mistake. This mistake was to jumble together the intellectual's family origin and the intellectual's own class status [jieji chengfen]. The "Decision" said: "The class status of an intellectual is decided by what class he belongs to." "For example, an intellectual of landlord origin is a landlord, an intellectual of rich peasant origin is a rich peasant, an intellectual of middle peasant origin is a middle peasant and so forth." We know, just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out, that in old China, "the majority of intellectuals were of landlord or rich peasant family origin."⁶ Thus, the majority of intellectuals at that time were still assigned to the exploiting classes. Because it did not distinguish between family origin and class status, the "Decision," with regard to this part on the intellectuals, only looked at their "utilization" and did not, as was done afterward, look at their "unity, education and assignment." For the same reason, at that time the "leftist" mistake with regard to the problem of intellectuals could not be comprehensively and thoroughly solved within the party's scope.

The party's "leftist" mistake with regard to the problem of intellectuals was corrected after the Zunyi Conference. During the 21 years from the Zunyi Conference to 1956, our party's policy on intellectuals and its work among intellectuals were, generally speaking, correct and successful. Within this period a large number of intellectuals joined the revolutionary ranks led by our party. There were two high tides in this process: one was in the initial period of the war of resistance against Japan, when a large number of intellectuals from all parts of the country rushed to the sacred places of the revolution--Yan'an and the various anti-Japanese bases in the enemy's rear; the other was before and after the liberation of the entire country in 1949. The "1938-style"

cadres and the "liberation brand" cadres played an important role in the cause of China's revolution and construction. However, in actual work there were still frequent cases of jumbling together an intellectual's family origin and his class status. This situation obtained in the three checkups and three improvements campaign, which was launched at the end of 1947 and the beginning of 1948. Once the campaign began, some intellectual cadres of landlord or rich peasant family origin had to examine their landlord or rich peasant ideas and criticize some problems in their workstyle and relations with the masses as landlord or rich peasant ideas. In isolated places there was even the phenomenon of intellectual cadres of a landlord or rich peasant family origin being sent back to their ancestral homes where they were turned over to land-poor farm laborers for handling. Focusing on this situation, on 12 January 1948, in his report entitled "Several Problems in Land Reform," Comrade Ren Bishi said: "We must guard against rejecting all intellectuals with connections to the feudal system because of our elimination of that system, as this is harmful to the people's cause." He also stressed: "The great majority of professors, teachers, scientists, engineers and artists have a landlord, rich peasant or capitalist family origin, but their own undertakings are a kind of mental labor. The democratic regime should adopt a policy of protecting these mental laborers and should also strive as hard as possible to have them serve the People's Republic."

On 25 May 1948, in order to correct the errors in land reform and to guide correctly the land reform movement that was being carried out vigorously at that time, the CPC Central Committee issued the following revision on the problem of the class character [jieji shuxiang] of intellectuals to the "Decision on Some Problems in the Land Struggle" which had been issued by the central government of the Chinese Soviet Republic in 1933: "An intellectual's class origin is decided by his family origin, for example, if his family belonged to the landlord class, he is of landlord origin, and if his family belonged to the middle peasant class, he is of middle peasant origin. An intellectual's class status is determined by the method by which he obtains his principal source of income. For example, if he is a landlord, then landlord is his class status; if he is as a capitalist, then his status is that of a capitalist; if he is a professional, then it is that of a professional; and if he is a soldier, then it is that of a soldier. The class status of an intellectual who relies on his family for his source of income is determined by the class status of his family." This revision was extremely important. The method of determining an intellectual's class status in accordance with how he obtains his principal source of income correctly solved the problem of the class character of intellectuals.

On 4 August 1950, in order to guide correctly the land reform in the newly liberated areas throughout the country, the PRC Central People's Government once again reissued the "Decision on Some Problems in the Land Struggle," which had been issued in 1933 by the central government of the Chinese Soviet Republic, and supplemented the decision with: "1. All persons who are hired by organizations, enterprises and schools of the state, cooperatives or private individuals to be administrative personnel and whose entire or principal source of income is obtained from their wages are termed staff members. Staff members are a part of the working class. 2. All intellectuals who have specialized

knowledge, who are hired by organizations or enterprises of the state, co-operatives or private individuals to engage in mental labor and who are persons whose high wages are the total or principal source of their income, for example, engineers, professors and experts, are termed high-level staff members, and their class status is the same as that of ordinary staff members." At present, this supplementary decision still has the force of law.

In January 1956, in his "Report on the Question of Intellectuals" at the conference on the question of intellectuals held by the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Zhou Enlai upheld this viewpoint. Comrade Zhou Enlai for the first time clearly pointed that of the country's intellectuals "the vast majority have already become the state's work personnel, already are serving socialism and already are a part of the working class."

III

However, after 1957, there appeared within our party an analysis concerning the question of the class character of intellectuals. This analysis maintained that what determines the class character of an intellectual is his worldview, which in turn is determined by the class nature of the education he has received. All intellectuals who have come over from the old society, no matter whether they are of exploiting-class family origin or of worker or peasant family origin, before liberation received a bourgeois education; their worldview is basically that of the bourgeoisie, and they belong to the bourgeois intelligentsia. Thus, speaking from an overall standpoint, the intellectuals were no longer regarded as a part of the working class but were regarded as a part of the bourgeoisie and were thought of as a class force alien to the working class. In actual work, this unavoidably produced negative consequences. Taking a warning from this, in March 1962, in his "Report on the Question of Intellectuals" made to a work conference of scientists and technicians and a work conference on the theater held in Guangzhou, Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: Speaking within ordinary limits, we should put intellectuals into the class of laborers. At this conference, Comrades Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi and Nie Rongzhen announced that the label "bourgeois intellectual" had been removed from the broad masses of intellectuals. At the same time, at the third session of the Second NPC, Comrade Zhou Enlai's "Government Work Report" in even clearer language announced that in our country "the vast majority of intellectuals" already "belong to the class of laboring people's intellectuals." "It is obviously incorrect still to regard them as bourgeois intellectuals." He was striving to correct the "leftist" mistake of the party on the question of intellectuals. However, at that time, because of the advocacy and incitement of the ultraleft ideological trend by Lin Biao and company, the party's "leftist" mistake on the question of intellectuals was not truly solved. In the "great cultural revolution" the broad masses of intellectuals were even called "reactionary authorities" and the "stinking number nine" [the ninth category of people to be struggled against] by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, were the object of dictatorship, and suffered serious attacks and destruction.

IV

It is incorrect to equate the intellectual's class status with his family origin. Family origin refers to the class status of the family in which the intellectual was brought up, and he can neither select nor change it. If one is raised in a landlord family, his family origin is landlord. Even if the class status of this landlord family changed long ago, his family origin remains "landlord." But the intellectual's class status, as distinguished from his family origin, is determined by his socioeconomic status or by his profession, which the intellectual indeed can choose for himself. Moreover, this class status can also be changed according to the intellectual's change of socioeconomic standing or profession. To confuse the intellectual's family origin with his class status simply raises many problems that have no solution. Lenin pointed out: "If the working class depends solely on its own strength it will only be able to form the consciousness of trade unionism" and it "cannot form the consciousness of scientific socialism." "The doctrine of socialism is a philosophy created by men--intellectuals--who were brought up by the propertied classes, and its historical and economic theories grew to maturity under them," and the working class was "imbued with them from outside itself."⁷

Neither Marx nor Engels, the founders of scientific socialism, was of working-class family origin. Engels' family origin was capitalist. However, there has never been a person who said that Engels' individual origin was capitalist, but rather Marx and Engels are called the highest examples of working-class intellectuals and the revolutionary teachers of the proletariat.

To regard the worldview of an intellectual as the criterion for determining his class character and to assert categorically that an intellectual's worldview is determined by the character of the education he has received are also mistaken ways of looking at the question. First of all, a person's worldview belongs to his social consciousness, and to make a person's consciousness the criterion for determining his class character is not the viewpoint of materialism but the viewpoint of idealism. A Marxist cannot make an intellectual's worldview the criterion for determining his class character. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "In a society ruled by the exploiting classes... there are also many intellectuals engaged in scientific and technical work. As Lenin said, even if they are infused with the prejudices of the bourgeoisie, they are not capitalists but scholars." Those "infused with bourgeois prejudices" should be reckoned as having the bourgeois worldview and should be reckoned as bourgeois intellectuals. However, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Ordinary engineers and technicians also have a hand in creating surplus value. That is to say, they are also exploited by the capitalists."⁸ This part of the intelligentsia who have a hand in creating surplus value can only be regarded as a part of the proletariat and cannot be regarded as a part of the bourgeoisie. Next, the factor that determines an intellectual's worldview is mainly his position in specific relations of social production, not the character of the education he has received. The character of the education that an intellectual receives has an important effect on influencing the formation of his worldview, but it is not the only decisive effect. Among the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, there are many people who, before taking part in the revolution, had received the education of imperialism, feudalism and capitalism, but they took part in the revolution and became great

communist fighters. The education that Marx, Engels and Lenin received before they became Marxists was bourgeois, but they became great proletarian revolutionaries and theoreticians.

It is also incorrect to make the level of economic income and the quality of living conditions the criteria for determining an intellectual's class character. This is because what intellectuals are engaged in is mental labor. Before liberation, compared with that of workers and peasants, the income of intellectuals was generally somewhat higher and their living conditions were somewhat better. This was because intellectuals were engaged in mental labor. Generally speaking, at the same time, the social wealth created by complex labor is somewhat more than that created by simple labor, and the contributions of the former are somewhat greater than those of the latter. For intellectuals to obtain the scientific and cultural knowledge and the skills to engage in mental labor, a fairly long time of preparation for this labor and a fairly large financial outlay are required. They must be compensated for this time and outlay afterward when they are engaged in their labor. If they are not compensated, it will be difficult to reproduce the complex labor force, and not only will science and culture be unable to develop, but there will also be the danger that they will be suspended. The key question is whether the intellectuals own the labor of other people. If intellectuals do not own the labor of other people, then, although their economic income is somewhat higher than that of the workers and the peasants and although their living conditions are somewhat better than those of the workers and peasants, they cannot be included in the category of bourgeois intellectuals.

The criterion for determining the class character of an intellectual can only be the method by which he obtains his source of income. Not only are the abovementioned party and government documents of 1948 and 1950 cited as evidence of this kind of rule, but also, on 13 March 1983, in a speech at the mass meeting commemorating the centenary of Marx' death, Comrade Hu Yaobang again affirmed this criterion. If we use this criterion to judge this issue, we will see that just as Comrade Mao Zedong correctly pointed out, the intellectuals of old China were neither an independent social class nor a united social stratum but separately belonged to all of the different classes. Their methods of obtaining income were very different: One way was to be maintained by a small part of the excess profit obtained by imperialism, that is to say, a share of the excess profit as the source of income. These intellectuals were the accomplices of imperialism in its aggression against China and were the comprador bourgeois intellectuals. This part of the population or they themselves were landlords or the agents of landlords. They were part of the landlord class and were the landlord-class intellectuals. Another way was to make surplus value the source of income. This part of the population or they themselves were capitalists or the agents of the bourgeoisie. They were part of the bourgeoisie and were bourgeois intellectuals. Still another way was, depending on the scientific and cultural knowledge and skills one had mastered, to obtain one's source of income by engaging in the private economy, for example, to be doctors and lawyers who opened private practices and news reporters, writers and artists, the so-called professionals. This part of the population did not exploit other people and was not exploited by them, and they supported themselves by their own labor. They were a stratum of the petty bourgeoisie,

a part of the petty bourgeoisie, and were petty bourgeois intellectuals. Another way was to be hired by the organizations, enterprises and schools of the old state and old capitalists to be administrative personnel, and they obtained the main source of their income from their wages, namely the so-called staff members. This part of the people were wage laborers, were a stratum of the proletariat, were a part of the proletariat and were proletarian intellectuals.

As for the young students in old China, the greater part of them, like other intellectuals, were of landlord, rich peasant and capitalist family origins. However, they themselves did not engage in exploitation. What they were engaged in was study, and they were in the stage of preparing for employment. They had no independent income, but depended on their families or society to supply their living expenses. Their political attitude and the political attitude of their class of origin were not always identical. "Many students who inclined toward revolution, including certain students of landlord or rich peasant origin, did not oppose the reform of the land system, because they gradually came to understand that land reform was a basic part of the democracy they wanted."⁹ The class character of this part of the students could not be decided according to the way in which they obtained their source of income. It should be determined in the manner pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong: "Looking at their family origin, living conditions and political stand," the "majority of young students are included in the category of the petty bourgeoisie."¹⁰

If we make the criterion for determining an intellectual's class character the way he obtains his source of income, then we believe without the slightest doubt that since 1956 the vast majority of our country's intellectuals have already become the state's working personnel and that their source of income is mainly the wages they draw from the state. Therefore, the intellectuals of this time, generally speaking, were a part of our country's working class.

V

After the smashing of the "gang of four" Comrade Deng Xiaoping again went to work. On his own initiative, Comrade Deng took charge of work in the area of science education. He sought out relevant responsible comrades and talked with them, held forums, delivered speeches and, with extremely great attention and boldness, set about correcting our party's "leftist" mistake on the question of intellectuals. In 1978, at a national conference on science, Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered an important speech in which he reiterated that of our country's intellectuals, "generally speaking, the vast majority of them have already become intellectuals of the working class and the laboring people themselves, and therefore, we can say that they have already become a part of the working class itself. The distinction between them and physical laborers is only the difference in the social division of labor. Those who engage in physical labor and those who engage in mental labor are both laborers of socialist society."¹¹ After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party began comprehensively to bring order out of chaos with respect to the question of intellectuals, to implement the policy on intellectuals and to restore the original features of Mao Zedong Thought. In September 1982, at the party's 12th congress, in his report entitled "Comprehensively Usher in a

New Situation in Building Socialist Modernization," Comrade Hu Yaobang affirmed that "the intellectuals, like the workers and peasants, are a reliable force in our building of socialism." In December 1982, the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," which was adopted by the fifth session of the Fifth NPC, stipulated: "The cause of building socialism must depend on the workers, peasants and intellectuals." The "Report on the Revised Draft of the constitution of the People's Republic of China," made at this session by Comrade Peng Zhen, particularly pointed out: "Under the socialist system, the difference between intellectuals on the one hand and workers and peasants on the other is not a class difference; with regard to their possession of the means of production, namely, their class character, intellectuals are not a class outside the workers and peasants." Thus, the class character of our country's intellectuals is defined by the fundamental law of the state. All of these things show that since 1978, with regard to the understanding of the question of the class character of intellectuals, our party has returned to Marxism.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Resolution on Certain Historical Problems," Sixth Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee.
2. "Qu Qiubai's Report to the Communist International," 10 February 1928.
3. Zhang Guotao, "Summary of the Branch Office's First Enlarged Conference."
4. Quoted from Cheng Fangwu [2052 0119 0710], "The Crimes of Zhang Guotao in the Eyuwan Soviet Region."
5. Quoted from Han Xixing [7281 3556 0992], "Exposing the Lies Concerning Zhang Guotao's Elimination of Counterrevolutionaries in the Eyuwan Soviet Region."
6. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 1,185.
7. "Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, p 247.
8. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 85.
9. Ren Bishi, "Several Problems in Land Reform."
10. "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," one-volume edition, p 636.
11. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 86.

9727
CSO: 4005/652

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI OFFICIAL REPORTS UNEVENNESS IN POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals Requires Organizational Guarantees"]

[Text] In Shanghai Municipality, the development of the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals is very uneven. In the great majority of units progress has been made in this work but the pace is not fast, and in a minority of units there exists resistance to the execution of the policy. The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee's party consolidation office, intellectual policy implementation group, and organization department jointly held a work conference yesterday afternoon on checking up on the implementation of the policy, at which the demand was raised to further do good work in this respect.

In the middle of March, 50 investigation teams in Shanghai Municipality had in succession gone to 100 units and made key checkups. The first phase of the checkup work has not been completed.

This checkup discovered some units that had done comparatively good work in implementing the policy on intellectuals and discovered some advanced models and experiences worthy of popularization. At yesterday's conference, the party committee of the Shanghai No 3 Bicycle Plant and the party committee of the Shanghai Railway Subbureau separately introduced their understanding gained from experience in respecting intellectuals, respecting talented persons, and giving full play to the role of intellectuals. The party committee of the East China Institute of Textile Science and Technology introduced its understanding gained by experience during the party consolidation of vigorously but carefully doing good work in developing intellectuals for admission into the party. In the process of this checkup, with the help of an investigation team, the Shanghai Fishing Vessel Plant's party committee, through self-checkups, focused on the existing principal problems and further formulated measures for improvement.

Zhou Ke [0719 0344], director of the party committee's party consolidation office, head of its intellectual policy implementation group, and director of its organization department, made a speech at the conference. He pointed out that in this checkup of the 100 units, only in a minority of them was

the leaders' guiding ideology clear, the thorough implementation of the policy strong, and the work results marked; there was also distinctive cases of ideological understanding being incorrect and passive resistance being put up to the execution of the policy; and there was progress in the work in the great majority of units, but the pace was not fast and a lot of work must be done in the execution of the policy. Zhou Ke said that to this day some units have not transmitted the spirit of the central authorities relating to the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals, and that some units have basically not held forums to conduct self-checkups but have reported to the higher level that they had written self-checkup report.. There is still a market for confused ideas like "the four modernizations can be accomplished without knowledge of mathematics, physics, and chemistry" and "physical labor feeds mental labor." The problem of intellectuals' finding it difficult to gain admission into the party is still extremely prominent. The utilization of talented persons is still not as rational as possible, and talented persons are still unable to move from place to place. The working and living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals are still comparatively poor. The phenomenon of only using but not training intellectuals is still fairly universal, and the intellectuals lack opportunities to regenerate their knowledge.

Zhou Ke said that the implementation of the policy on intellectuals is not an expedient measure, but is a fundamental policy of the party and an important policy and measure for building the country. If this municipality is to comprehensively implement the policy on intellectuals, it must do a lot of work. We must see the prejudice of the "left" and the parochialism of the peasants and handicraftsmen, and some cadres have individual feelings of envy of the worthy and able, all of which adversely affects the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. He said that from now on we not only must ideologically understand well the policy on intellectuals, but also must give it guarantees in organizational measures. The cadres of organization and personnel departments must understand and firmly carry out the policy on intellectuals, and persons who have difficulty in being up to this task must be removed from these departments.

Zhou Ke said that in the next stage there will still be the study of documents, the publicizing of the policy, and the strengthening of education. The checkup situation in the 100 units must be communicated to the relevant departments to promote consolidating while reforming and reforming first what is not consolidated. An analysis must be made of the situation in the basic-level groups, consideration must be given to replenishing and readjusting leading personnel, the responsibility of leaders must be stressed, and, no matter what, it is impermissible for prejudice against intellectuals to again exist and for feelings of mistrust to again be created. We must reform the management system so as to allow talented persons to circulate in a lively manner.

9727
CSO: 4005/683

EAST REGION

SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION MOVEMENT PROMOTED IN FUJIAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter: "Make Persistent Efforts To Launch Activities To Learn From, Catch Up With Sanming"]

[Text] Launch activities to learn from and catch up with Sanming and to strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization on a province-wide scale widely, deeply, and solidly. This was the call made at a report-back meeting, which concluded on 21 April in Fuzhou, of the provincial "5-4-3" activities checkup groups on how to launch the building of socialist spiritual civilization this year throughout the province.

From 13 to 19 April, the provincial "5-4-3" activities checkup groups separately went to nine cities--Fuzhou, Xiamen, Sanming, Putian, Zhangzhou, Quanzhou, Shaowu, Nanping, and Longyan--and seven counties--Jiangle, Longhai, Yongang, Dehua, Ningde, Putian, and Zhanping--where it carried out key-point checkups. On 20 April, all the groups came together in Fuzhou, where they summed up and exchanged experiences in their checkups and put forward opinions and suggestions for future work. The leaders of the provincial "5-4-3" activities committee went to the meeting and heard the reports. At the conclusion of the meeting, comrades Cheng Xu and Zhang Yumin made speeches.

The meeting noted that it was the provincial party committee that had proposed the launching of activities to learn from and catch up with Sanming and to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. This is a specific measure for our province to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization. For a little over a year, marked successes have been obtained in our province's launching of activities to learn from and catch up with Sanming. Of 16 cities and counties, in 4 of them, there has been great progress and they have already reached the advanced level; 8 of them have made fairly good progress, and if they make another effort they will reach the advanced level, and 4 of them have made fairly little progress but have obtained definite successes. In addition, there are several county seats that have taken the initiative to learn from and catch up with Sanming and that are close to the advanced level.

The meeting emphatically pointed out that this is the key year in the 12th CPC Congress' proposal for effecting a fundamental change for the better

in the party's style and the social atmosphere within a period of 5 years, and that the central authorities recently decided to expand the Xiamen Special Economic Zone to the whole of Xiamen Island, while at the same time we quickly build Fujian into a window opening to the outside world and having a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. In June of this year, the national "5-4-3" work conference will be held in Sanging, and leaders at all levels in this province should get a clear understanding of the demands of the new situation, summon up their spirits, and make persistent efforts to launch activities to learn from and catch up with Sanming on a provincewide scale widely, deeply, and solidly.

The meeting made several suggestions on how to continue and deepen the activities of learning from and catching up with Sanming in the remaining 8 months of this year.

1. Get a grip on improvement. The nine cities and seven counties must quicken the pace of their activities to learn from and catch up with Sanming, and before the end of the year at least half of the cities and counties must have attained Sanming's level. We must get a good grip on the "social cell" foundation, and come up with a batch of high-quality influential "civilized units," "civilized buildings and courtyards," and "civilized homes." We must comprehensively exercise control by closely integrating activities to control "dirt, disorder, and refuse" and create the "three superiorities" with ideological and cultural construction.
2. Get a grip on popularization. The activity to learn from and catch up with Sanming must be popularized in all cities, towns and rural areas in the province. All places must draw up plans and put forward demands to cross over as fast as possible into the ranks of the advanced. They must integrate their plans with their own areas, get a grip on models, learn from the advanced, and popularize experiences well. Stress must be put on establishing civilized units in urban and rural areas.
3. Get a grip on integration. The activity to learn from and catch up with Sanming must be integrated with the opening to the outside world, the building of special economic zones, and the development of the tourist trade, so as to build the special economic zones and the development areas into socialist windows with lofty spirit and developed economies. At the same time, we must integrate the activity with the crackdown on criminal activities and economic criminal activities while consolidating while reforming and reforming first what is not yet consolidated in party consolidation work and with the activities to greet the 35th National Day, and work hard to create civilized cities and towns throughout the province.
4. Get a grip on weak links. Weak links and "dead spaces" [places as yet untouched by a political movement] frequently appear in places where the systems and organizational structures intersect and mingle. In launching the activity to learn from and catch up with Sanming, we should make the localities and the pieces of land primary. The units directly subordinate to the higher authorities should obey the local united leadership, and they must be models of building spiritual civilization and certainly must not

hinder people from doing so. "Dead spaces" must be dealt with in a focused manner and resolved within a definite time.

5. Strengthen leadership. There are now in our provinces advanced examples of building spiritual civilization, and the enthusiasm of the broad masses is very high; the key is whether the leaders at all levels have a good understanding and a high determination. Therefore, the leaders at all levels must further improve their understanding of the activity to learn from and catch up with Sanming and be determined to get a good grip on this work.

9727
CSO: 4005/683

EAST REGION

STEEL WORKS CASE CITED AS EXAMPLE OF HARM DONE BY BUREAUCRACY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Everybody Must Clear Away Bad Habits of Bureaucracy"]

[Text] After a letter from Gu Deji [7357 1795 7535], deputy director of the Metallurgy Bureau of Shanghai Municipality, and this newspaper's attached investigative note were published in JIEFANG RIBAO, the public became extremely interested and in succession wrote letters to the relevant department, expressing indignation at its bureaucracy and "yamen workstyle" in the process of examining and approving the transformation project for the No 2 Works of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Company. For one rebuilding project, beginning with the research and decision reached through negotiation, all quarters concerned held many meetings, made many reviews, investigations, and feasibility studies, and expended the energies of many persons, but because of delays, wrangles and indecision, to this day the project has remained on paper and not the slightest progress has been made on it, and even the plan for it that had been reported, examined and approved has been negated. "With efficiency like this and this tossing about, what results will there be and when will the four modernizations be achieved!"--Comrade Gu Deji's intensely sorrowful sigh could not but strike a sympathetic chord in people's minds.

Why has this project been delayed so long? There are institutional and systemic problems, but the main problem is the mischief done by bureaucracy and the "yamen workstyle." Over the past several days the leading party group of the municipal planning commission has made an emergency study of this problem, and has decided to make it an important part of party consolidation, and, drawing inferences about other cases from one instance, transform the bureaucracy and the "yamen workstyle"; and, through joint consultations by all quarters concerned, there is also hope with regard to the problem of getting the project started. Although this affair is now undergoing rectification while reforming, and is gradually being resolved, the problems it reflects possess universal significance. From the problems reported today as being revealed at the conference of factory directors, people will easily see that bureaucracy exists widely in some of our economic departments and units, and in some of them it is quite serious.

In the economic departments, there are all sorts of manifestations of bureaucracy: some people stand high above the masses, do not investigate and study, do not understand the conditions at the lower levels, are separated from the masses and from reality; some people bustle about all day long, are sunk in a "mountain of documents and a sea of meetings," travel on official documents, and depend on conference leadership; some people do not study the economy intensively, are willing to be laymen, mismanage things and are not good at administering things; some people are ossified in their thinking, stay in a rut, do not study new situations and new problems, cling rigidly to articles and regulations, and bind others hand and foot; some people direct work arbitrarily, and when faults are committed and losses suffered, they toss them off lightly and do not take responsibility; some people are sluggish in work, do not take responsibility, do not stress efficiency, do not keep faith, shift responsibility onto each other and wrangle with each other; some people fear to take risks, do not decide what ought to be decided, shirk whatever they can shirk and delay whatever they can delay; and still other people, relying on some power they hold, pin down each other and fight a "war of attrition," even arbitrarily exercising their "right of veto" and cutting the ground from under each other....

The harm done by bureaucracy cannot be underestimated. Economically, it creates heavy losses and waste, and it plays a serious role in sabotaging the construction of socialist modernization; politically, it injures the party's prestige among the people, weakens the faith of the masses of the people in the superiority of the socialist system and the brilliant future of communism, and dampens the enthusiasm of the people for ushering in a new situation. The frame of mind reflected in Comrade Gu Deji's letter is enough to make this point clear. This new cadre, who had been promoted from among the intellectuals, has the lofty aspiration to dedicate himself to the country and wants to get things done, but bureaucracy "tied his hands and feet, making it very hard for him to move," and thus he had to say with intense emotion: "It is better for me to return to my technical post, where I can make my humble efforts, than to consume my time and energy in this kind of 'war of attrition'." This statement reflects the common thinking of all comrades who have a high sense of responsibility for the construction of the four modernizations.

Bureaucracy has mutual connections with and a reciprocal effect on certain abuses in our existing institutions and systems. The problems in the institutions and systems abet bureaucracy, and bureaucracy relies on the problems in the institutions and systems to wreak its havoc. To overcome bureaucracy, we need to promote what is beneficial and abolish what is harmful in the institutions and systems, and effect reforms in them. We are now effecting reforms in organizational structure and economic system, and one important aim of the reforms is to overcome bureaucracy. However, the reform of institutions can only do away with certain conditions on which bureaucracy depends for multiplying and spreading, and it cannot root out the bad habits of bureaucracy; in better institutions it will also be hard to avoid loopholes. Therefore, we certainly cannot, because the problem involves the institutions and systems, feel that "there is no way to save a desperate situation" or feel

powerless. The problems of institutions certainly must be solved, but what is more pressing is to rectify the ideological workstyle. Some people who commit bureaucratic mistakes basically forget that our party's purpose is to serve the people wholeheartedly. They do not correctly use the power of office and the working conditions which were given to them by the party and the people to seek the welfare of the masses of the people and to make more contributions to the party's cause, but, on the contrary, lack the minimum sense of responsibility toward the party and the people. With regard to this situation, if we do not correct their ideological workstyle, then even if the problems in institutions and systems are solved what benefit would it be to the overcoming of their bureaucracy?

Bureaucracy is the archenemy of the construction of the four modernizations, and if we do not topple bureaucracy it will be hard to usher in a new situation and there will be no hope for the cause of the four modernizations. The Party Consolidation Work Guidance Committee of the party Central Committee has time and again stressed that during the party consolidation the unhealthy bureaucratic tendency of not being responsible to the party and the people must be corrected. Each department and each unit must take as an object lesson the case of the No 2 Works of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Company, and, during the party consolidation and the study of party consolidation, discuss time and again the harm done by bureaucracy and investigate again and again whether there are problems of bureaucracy in one's own department and one's own unit; afterward, they must conscientiously consolidate while reforming and get a tight grip on reforming first what is not yet consolidated. If only everybody endeavors to clear away the bad habits of bureaucracy, we will be able at an early date to usher in a new situation in Shanghai's construction of socialist modernization.

9727
CSO: 4005/689

EAST REGION

COMMENTARY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF YOUNG PIONEER WORK

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Entire Party, Entire Society Must Show Solicitude for Young Pioneers"]

[Text] Under the auspices of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Shanghai's First Young Pioneer Work Conference has been held. The topic for discussion at this conference was how to strengthen the Young Pioneer work so as to better train the next generation to be the successors of communism in the 21st century.

This year is the 60th anniversary of the party-led juvenile and children's movement and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Young Pioneers. The Young Pioneers are a contingent founded by the CPC, and the CYL has been entrusted by the CPC with direct leadership over the Young Pioneers. Comrade Hu Yaobang has called the Young Pioneers a "reserve force for active preparations to build socialism and communism." In our country the Communist Party is the vanguard leading our people to build socialism and communism, the CYL is the shock brigade bravely struggling for the building of socialism and communism, and the Red Scarves [Young Pioneers] are the honored reserve force. After the PRC was founded, many persons who had been members of the Children's Corps in the revolutionary war years became leading backbone elements on all fronts; many persons who had been Red Scarves in the 1950's today form the third echelon and have become a backbone force on all fronts; and today's Red Scarves must, at the end of this century and in the next century, become members of our country's shock brigade and vanguard, forming a new echelon.

There are 1 million Red Scarves in Shanghai, and they are an active force to be reckoned with. We must make a point of giving play to the organizational role of Young Pioneers. The education of juveniles and children cannot be separated from school, home and society, but we certainly cannot neglect the organizational education of the Young Pioneers. The Young Pioneers constitute a school in which juveniles and children study communism. In this school, the mass self-education in collectivism is integrated from top to bottom, enabling a better display of the juveniles' and children's independence, initiative and enthusiasm, thereby causing them to reach maturity in a more sturdy fashion. However, in the minds of some of our comrades there is an inadequate understanding of the role of Young Pioneer work. The view that "Young Pioneer work is nothing but letting children play about" takes away

the political nature of the Young Pioneers and regards it as a recreational organization. The view that "now everyone who reaches the right age wears a red scarf but does not deserve to wear it" does not take into account the great significance of organizing the whole body of juveniles and children of the right age. Some of our comrades often replace the Young Pioneer collective with the school class collective, and with regard to teaching tasks only consider school marks and not Young Pioneer activity, putting the Young Pioneers in a position of not being essential or indispensable; or they take on what should be done by others, what the teacher says carries weight, and attention is not paid to letting the Young Pioneer organization play its proper role. All these things should be changed. Our workers in schools, our workers in teen-age affairs, our parents, and all our comrades must keep the Young Pioneers in mind. This is a key to doing good Young Pioneer work.

Doing good Young Pioneer work is the direct responsibility of the CYL and the middle and primary schools. Our CYL organizations must truly lead the Young Pioneers and regard this as their sacred duty. Our middle and primary schools must make Young Pioneer work an organic component part of all their educational work, and unify plans and coordination for it. A contingent of instructors who deeply cherish the cause of the Red Scarves must be built, with outstanding CYL members and young teachers selected as the instructors. These comrades must have the dedicated spirit of devoting their youth to the cause of the Red Scarves, and must have overcome the idea of despising "baby" work. Young Pioneer work is not just a matter for the CYL and the schools; it is also a matter for the entire party and the entire society. We must mobilize the forces of every quarter of society to build an after-school instructor contingent. We must give play to the remaining zeal of old retired cadres in order to strengthen the education of the Red Scarves in revolutionary traditions. By showing solicitude for the Young Pioneers we show solicitude for the future of the party and the motherland. We must establish an atmosphere in which everyone shows solicitude for the reserve force and cultivates the motherland's flowers.

9727
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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL CONSULTING FIRM--Najing, 18 June (XINHUA) -- The Nanjing Sunday Technical Application Consulting Firm, which had been set up by a number of young college graduates, today hung out its shingle and opened for business. The initiators of the Sunday Firm are 12 college students who have been graduated from colleges and universities in the past several years. While working hard at their own posts in their respective work units, they use their spare time to provide technical services to some institutions. This firm has engaged some foresighted, learned, accomplished experts, professors, and scholars to provide advice. After the firm gets income, part of it will be turned over to the state as tax, part will stay in the firm as accumulation fund, and the remainder will be distributed according to work. Based on their professional expertise, the members of the firm provide technical services for computer application, automatic control, industrial and civil electronic products, machinery and chemical industry equipment, foodstuffs and graphic projects, industrial and civil building design, and technical information and data translation. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 84 p 3]
9727

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

XUCHANG CITY RESISTS IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Li Jie [2621 2638], HENAN RIBAO reporter Dai Songcheng [2071 2646 2052], and Henan Radio and Television News Center reporter Wang Zihou [3769 1311 0624]: "The Problem Is Already Obvious, the Obstruction Still Awaits Removal"]

[Text] On 20 May, in accordance with a decision of the party committee and government of Xuchang City, Henan Province, Jing Shanzeng [7246 0810 1073], the "245-day short-lived factory director," returned to the Xuchang City Power Vehicle Factory as its director and was warmly welcomed by the masses. At the welcome rally, Jin Shanzeng indicated that, with the mind of a revolutionary and the spirit of reform, he would, side by side with the masses of staff and workers, run the power vehicle factory well.

After RENMIN RIBAO, HENAN RIBAO, and Henan Radio and Television News Center carried the reports "Why Intellectuals in Xuchang City Want To Leave: and "The 245-Day 'Short-Lived' Factory Director," the reports evoked strong repercussions throughout the country and in Henan Province. Reporters received in succession more than 600 letters from readers in various places, in which the broad masses of readers and listeners expressed indignation at Xuchang City's failure to implement the policy on intellectuals and to resolve the intellectuals "four difficulties," and sympathy with Jin Shanzeng, director of the Xuchang City Power Vehicle Factory, who was attacked for making reforms.

The reaction in Xuchang was especially strong. Many scientists and technicians and many of the cadres and masses talked about the problems revealed by the newspapers. They said that the criticism by the newspapers and the radio station had "hit on Xuchang City's malpractices" and "it is hoped that this criticism will spur Xuchang to correct them." Many people thought that Xuchang City had difficulty in implementing the policy on intellectuals mainly because the pernicious influence and traditional bias of the "left" had not been liquidated among some leading cadres, and that this was a manifestation of their being unable to maintain complete political unity with the central authorities. They compared Xuchang City with Changzhou City in Jiangsu Province. The populations of the two cities are approximately the same. Changzhou's total annual output value in industry and agriculture is 2 or 3 billion yuan, but for many years that of Xuchang City has fluctuated around

200 million yuan. The most important reason for this disparity, besides the reasons of economic base and natural conditions, is that Xuchang has not given full play to the role of specialized talent. The vast majority of the units and departments, drawing support from the driving force of the revolution as shown in the criticism in party newspapers, have conscientiously cleared out the influence of the "left," checking up, implementing and correcting all at the same time. Many leading cadres have taken the initiative to make friends with intellectuals and helped them to resolve difficulties, thereby vigorously arousing the enthusiasm of engineers and technicians.

By contrast, some units in Xuchang City are up to now still aloof and indifferent to the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. In individual units, there still exist the serious phenomena of stifling real talents and inhibiting and rejecting intellectuals. In the reports, it is said that the Xuchang City Machine Tool Accessories Factory is still sticking to its old ways of doing things and turning a deaf ear to the newspaper criticisms. Although individual leading cadres of the city's party committee and government have admitted that the "criticisms are to the point and hit the mark on the current failings in our work" and have expressed a willingness "to accept them with an open mind," the problems have still not been solved with respect to ideological understanding and an attitude of resentment is maintained toward the criticisms, with some of the cadres even shouting abuses. Several leaders of the city's construction commission had taken more housing for their children than they were entitled to, and when they were pointed out by name they felt that pressure had been put on them. A deputy mayor, known as the "Empress," backed them up, saying: "Don't pressure them over getting several more square meters of housing. Push off, and see who gives a fart." An intellectual who had been attacked, persecuted, and imprisoned sought out the secretary of the city's party committee and asked him to implement the policy. The secretary was extremely disgusted, saying: "You accused me to the central authorities and the provincial party committee. The discipline inspection commission of the prefectoral party committee is now investigating me...I don't care about the question of implementing the policy on intellectuals. Don't speak to me." The intellectual had to depart with tears in his eyes. In Xuchang City, many engineers and technicians personally feel that the organization department of the city's party committee is the "stumbling block" in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. A deputy director of the organization department once said in the past: "How is it to be implemented? If we gave them (meaning the intellectuals) the caps of officials, wouldn't that count as implementing it?" After the two reports were published, he again grumbled: "Now there's only talk about intellectuals and no talk about the party. There's no way to get work done! This harassment (meaning the public exposure) must throw Xuchang into disorder!" Another deputy director had been promoted in February of this year. At that time, pleased with himself, he said to another person: "What's so terrific about a university graduation? Without a diploma didn't I become an official!" Nowadays he is again spreading talk that "now everybody is lodging a complaint against someone, everybody is in the right, and everybody is acting as an officials!" What is even more incomprehensible is that this kind of person, during the reform of the organization's structure, still holds power, and also that work teams led by such people choose persons selected for entry into the bureau and commission level.

The Xuchang Prefectural CPC Committee is paying an extreme amount of attention to the serious problems existing in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in Xuchang City. The second day after the reports were published, the prefectural party committee held an emergency meeting of the party committees of all cities and counties in the prefecture, at which it criticized the lack of daring to face squarely and to criticize and struggle against this kind of "left" stuff and the state of affairs in which hard efforts were not made to overcome weakness and slackness, and called on the secretaries to make a comprehensive inspection of the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, inspecting, correcting, and implementing all at the same time.

According to our understanding, after the reform of the organizational structure, a new leading group of Xuchang City, which was approved by the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, is now organizing forces and cooperating with a work team of the provincial party committee in making a comprehensive investigation of the serious problem in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in Xuchang City. The new city party committee is now taking vigorous measures with regard to the mood of resentment on the part of some leading cadres, and is starting to solve the problem.

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NORTH REGION

ZHANGJIAKOU PREFECTURAL CPC COMMITTEE RESOLVES WORKSTYLE PROBLEMS

Report Praised

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Article by Zheng Feng [6774 7364]: "Zhangjiakou Prefectural Party Committee Shows Courage in Analyzing Itself and Receives Praise"]

[Text] Today, at the fifth discipline inspection work conference convened by the provincial party committee, the secretary of the Zhangjiakou Prefectural CPC Committee, Cao Hengchen [2580 1584 1820], on behalf of the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Party Committee, conscientiously inspected and analyzed the principal problems in his prefecture on the rectification of our party workstyle and sincerely and solemnly carried out self-criticism; he was praised by leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the participating personnel.

Since last year, the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Party Committee has done a great deal of work on the rectification of our party workstyle and has attained definite results. But viewed from party workstyle rectification throughout the province, there still exists quite a gap in this prefecture. Not long ago, after the provincial party committee put forward its views on the questions still existing in the prefecture on party workstyle rectification, the Zhangjiakou prefectural party committee paid great attention. They convened a series of meetings of members of the prefectural party committee and, with the spirit of party rectification and in keeping with reality, earnestly launched their criticism and self-criticism. With respect to problems that could be solved right away, they immediately corrected them. With respect to the problem of Kangbao County taking advantage of the opportunity of our institutional reform and succession between old and new leading groups to viciously criticize "farming households turning into nonfarming ones," they made a determined and solemn disposal. For the sake of really absorbing lessons from their mistakes and setbacks, Secretary Cao Hengchen also took the initiative to come to the meeting to carry out self-criticism.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Cao Hengchen deeply examined the question of leading cadres of the prefectural party committee wining and dining during the spring festival forum in violation of regulations, the question of their having failed to correct unhealthy practices energetically and hence leaving certain

piled up cases left over by history unsolved for a long time, and the question of the prefectural party committee not having paid enough attention to its discipline inspection work and having improperly put to use those cadres who had resorted to seriously unhealthy practices.

While analyzing the causes for the existence of the above questions, Comrade Cao Hengchen said: The prefectural party committee's perception of the importance and urgency of the rectification of our party workstyle has not been keen enough; its perception of what Comrade Chen Yun has pointed out, that "the question of workstyle for a party in power is one which relates to that party's life and death," has not been deep enough; it has lacked consciousness with respect to implementation and realization and harbored the idea that solutions should be found in the course of the party rectification campaign if it only waited; hence it failed to do a good job in making changes while learning, or making changes before the rectification campaign; consequently it has not exerted itself hard enough to rectify unhealthy practices, and some of these new practices have even arisen. Facts enable us to recognize profoundly that to tolerate evil is surely to abet it. If problems are not disposed of in time, there would be people coming forward to imitate the unbecoming examples.

While mentioning the reason why the whole prefecture had failed to really foster the situation of the whole party grasping party workstyle, Comrade Cao Hengchen said: The prefectural party committee has failed to consider the question of party workstyle rectification from the view of the whole situation, failed to mobilize the whole party failed to require that the handling of party workstyle be strictly done in accordance with the systems and did not have cooperation between those above and those below and closely coordinated action. This was what affected the overall development of its work in party workstyle rectification. He indicated that we have fallen behind on grasping the question of our party workstyle rectification, but are determined to conscientiously learn our lessons, study the experiences of the advanced prefectures, exert our efforts so as to strive for the opening up of a new situation in a short period of time in order to catch up with the rest of the province.

Commentary

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Commentary: "We Must Have Courage To Carry Out Self-criticism"]

[Text] At the fifth discipline inspection work conference convened by the provincial party committee, there emerged a pleasing atmosphere. Leading comrades of some of the prefectural, municipal and county party committees that have left much to be desired in their handling of our party workstyle carried out conscientious self-criticism. Cao Hengchen, secretary of the Zhangjiakou Prefectural Party Committee, in particular, took the initiative to come to the conference and dissected with a solemn and serious attitude the problems encountered by the prefectural party committee in its work on party workstyle

rectification, profoundly analyzed their causes, put forward practical and feasible measures for improvement, and indicated his determination to take this conference as a turning point and aroused himself to catch up in order to turn backwardness into advancement and make a contribution to the realization throughout the province of a conspicuous turn for the better in our party workstyle. This spirit on his part earned the favorable appraisal by leading comrades of the provincial party committee and comrades attending the conference. Such an atmosphere is an indicator of the turn for the better in our party workstyle.

Criticism and self-criticism are our party's fine tradition and workstyle and one of the indicators which separates us from other political parties. It is by relying on this weapon that our party has been able to continue to overcome our own defects and mistakes, maintain our pure organic body, win victories in our revolution, rectify our setbacks and failures, and continue to march ahead. Self-criticism is a demonstration of courage and strength; being afraid of making self-criticism is an indication of flabbiness. Genuine communists are fearless and courageous in making self-criticism.

Party committees at all levels, especially their leading responsible persons, should learn from Comrade Cao Hengchen on this spirit of being courageous in making self-criticism. They should compare with the requirements made by the party Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and discover the gap separating their own respective units in respect to getting a handle on party workstyle. Even the relatively advanced units should also refrain from overestimating their own achievements, and must clearheadedly see their existing problems. The provincial party committee requires that they make still greater strides this year in the rectification of our party workstyle. Being strict on analyzing oneself and discovering the gap are the beginning points from which to make such greater strides. If we base ourselves on these beginning points and formulate effective measures and grasp it until success is achieved in the end, there is great hope for realizing a conspicuous turn for the better in our party workstyle.

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NORTH REGION

STRICT OBSERVANCE OF PARTY DISCIPLINE URGED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Strictly Running the Party Is the Best Way To Take Care of the Cadres"]

[Text] Not long after it was sent to Linfen Prefecture, the inspection team of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission has helped the prefectoral party committee to investigate and deal with some important cases. Yi Yaowen [0308 5069 2429], former deputy secretary of the prefectoral party committee, and Xu Peng [6079 3403], former secretary of the Guxian Party Committee, who had committed crimes were arrested in accordance with the law. At this work conference on rectification of party workstyle, responsible comrades of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and of the provincial and prefectoral party committees again severely criticized activities of a handful of comrades who had violated laws and discipline and had engaged in the practice of unhealthy tendencies. They also pointed out to them ways for repenting and making a fresh start and for correcting mistakes. As the news spread, people in Pingyang applauded and lost no time in telling each other the news. They all thought that this was a conference for educating and redeeming the cadres. Although the accomplishment was excellent, there were still people who whispered at the back saying that "it is ruthless" or "it is a persecution against the cadres," and so forth.

Who is considerate or who is ruthless? The broad masses of cadres (including the cadres who have committed mistakes) know the best. The inspection on the housing situation conducted by the former Linfen Prefectural Party Committee was actually done in a perfunctory manner. As reported by the masses, a new upsurge in the building of new houses was always set off following an inspection of the housing situation and the issuance of inspection certificates. What was the reason for it? Responsible cadres of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission explicitly pointed out: "The former prefectoral party committee was flabby. When matters touched upon some county-level cadres or individual comrades of the prefectoral party committee, they became softhearted. They did not carry the inspection work through and failed to handle matters seriously." As a result, more and more people were engaged in building illegal houses. As people engaged in building private houses saw that there were opportunities which they could take advantage of, they, therefore, tried to exploit their relationship with others to forge certificates and shield each other in crimes. They went farther and farther

along the wrong way and eventually to the point of committing crimes. Xu Peng was an example. He deserved his punishment and the party did not treat him mercilessly. If the former prefectural party committee disciplined the party rigorously and criticized and educated Xu Peng sternly in time, he could probably have avoided moving toward crimes. If the inspection team of the Central Inspection Commission did not go to Linfen to help rectify the party workstyle and to take rigorous measures to discipline the party, perhaps many more people like Xu Peng would have emerged. No wonder a comrade with blemishes on his record said emotionally: The former prefectural party committee "seemed to be considerate but actually it was ruthless." It did in fact hurt some cadres. On the other hand, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial party committee and the prefectural party committee are "considerate rather than ruthless." They have educated and redeemed a number of cadres.

It is also necessary to make a concrete analysis on the question of to whom should we be merciful or ruthless. As the saying goes, merciful to evildoers is ruthless to the people. We must take severe measures to crack down on and punish those who have violated laws and discipline and have refused to redress themselves. If we do not act this way, it is impossible to protect the interests of the people and the blueprint of the four modernizations is doomed to be destroyed by them. If leading cadres like Yi Yaowen who have committed all kinds of wrong doings and have embarked on the road of degeneration and crime are not brought to justice, how can we cool down popular indignation and win the confidence of the people?

In the history of our party, there have been cases of cadres being persecuted. Today, we still recall this painful experience. But history of this kind should never be allowed to be repeated. Some people want to use the label of "persecuting cadres" to defend those who have violated laws and discipline. This is also not permissible. In a period of time, the concept of "building the party to serve the interests of the vast majority" has begun to flag in the minds of many cadres and party members. Some people even believed in what was described as "power in hand not being utilized will become invalid after a specific date." They scrambled for power in the government and for profit in the market. Once they were in power, they started to build up a stronghold, to form a faction or to seek personal gain. They totally lost the very least one expects of a party cadre. Moreover, there were people who degenerated to the point of exploiting power in their hands for personal interests without caring about committing crimes. To carry out punishment of cadres who have committed crimes in defiance of the law is the most practical and effective education in party character, party workstyle and in party discipline, to fulfill the purpose of punishing a handful of people and to educate the vast majority. Is this "loving care" toward the cadres or "persecution" against them? The masses will be a good judge of that.

The principle of reform while consolidating and reform before consolidating which was put forward by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation has again provided an excellent opportunity for comrades with blemishes on their records to redress themselves. The results gained at the Work Conference for Rectifying Party Workstyle held in Linfen Prefecture was very good. The reason is that it has been an educational conference for rectifying party members and

cadres in party workstyle and party discipline, a conference of redemption for comrades who have committed mistakes, and a mobilizing conference for rectifying party workstyle. We believe that as long as we can resolutely implement the party Central Committee's line, and conscientiously carry out the principle of reform before consolidating, the party workstyle in Linfen Prefecture certainly will have a remarkable improvement before the end of this year.

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NORTH REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION PROGRESSES IN SHANXI PROVINCE

First 25 Units

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Guo Yinxiang [6753 1377 4382]: "25 Party Rectification Units in Shanxi Province Enter the Stage of Comparison and Evaluation"]

[Text] The 25 units of the first group of organizations directly under the provincial party committee participating in party rectification have started to enter the stage of comparison and evaluation one after another since the completion of the first-stage study of documents relevant to party rectification.

These units include the staff office of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's political consultative conference, policy research office of the provincial party committee, party school of the provincial party committee, party history research office of the provincial party committee, the provincial women's association, the provincial science association, the provincial civil affairs department, the provincial bureau of standards, the provincial department of light industry, the provincial bureau of posts and telecommunications, the provincial meteorological bureau, the provincial department of finance, the provincial auditing bureau, the provincial tax bureau, the provincial food bureau, the provincial bureau of industry and commerce, the provincial bureau of statistics, rural policy research office of the provincial party committee, rural development research center of the provincial party committee, the provincial district planning commission, the provincial archives bureau, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Shanxi branch, and Shanxi center for reporters of the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

The provincial discipline inspection committee started off one step earlier than the others. It has already completed the work of comparison and evaluation.

In order to guarantee that party rectification is not to be carried out in a perfunctory manner, the provincial staff office for guiding party consolidation has rigorously checked up on results of party rectification work of the 25 units. On 31 March, deputy secretary Li Xiuren summoned the responsible people of these units to a symposium to listen to their reports. They also exchanged views on how to do the work of comparison and evaluation well on the basis of the spirit of Circular No 7 put out by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the party central committee. He emphatically pointed out that the stage of

comparison and evaluation is a very important link in the process of party rectification which we must grasp firmly and well and make all necessary preparations for it. We must learn and spread the experience gained in the party workstyle rectification in Taiyuan Municipality and encourage extensive heart-to-heart talks in order to dispel misunderstandings and strengthen unity so as to create a democratic atmosphere. Leading cadres in particular must take the lead to do the work of comparison and evaluation well and to carry out criticism and self-criticism in order to set good examples for others.

17 More Units

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Article by Fei Zhou [7378 5297] Hu Guo]5170 2654] and Yi De [5030 1795]: "17 More Party Rectification Units in Shanxi Province Enter the Stage of Comparison and Evaluation"]

[Text] With the approval of the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee, 17 more units of the first group of organizations directly under the provincial party committee participating in party rectification have entered the stage of comparison and evaluation.

These units are: culture department, commerical department, general medicine headquarters, education department, health and sanitation department, veteran cadres bureau, bureau of geology and mineral resources, local coal industry administration, department of water resources, economic commission, planning commission, department of machine-building industry, office of national defense industry, department of chemical engineering, department of urban and rural construction and environment protection, labor bureau and farm implements bureau.

Yesterday afternoon, the provincial party committee called together persons in charge of party groups and offices for guiding party consolidation of these 17 units and liaison officers assigned to work at these units to the Meishan conference room to draw up specific plans on how to do a good job in comparison and evaluation.

Zhang Changzhen, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and concurrently deputy director of the office for guiding party consolidation presided over and spoke at the meeting.

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NORTH REGION

BUILDING OF THE THIRD ECHELON OF CADRES URGED

Report from Baoding

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 84 p 1

[Report by Ji Zuqing [0370 4809 7230]: "Leaders Paying Attention, Recommendations Democratically Made, and Observations Conscientiously Undertaken: Prefectural Party Committee in Baoding Closely Handles Building of the Third Echelon"]

[Text] The Baoding Prefectural CPC Committee has taken as a very urgent strategic task the successful building of the third echelon. At present, they have already selected a contingent of prefectural and municipal cadres in reserve; the first group of six among these has already been reported to the organizational department of the provincial party committee, and the second group of candidates is being closely observed right now. More than 200 cadres in reserve at the county level have already been preliminarily selected.

As leaders pay attention, they have imparted a sense of urgency about this matter. The Baoding Prefectural Party Committee has always grasped this building of the third echelon as a major matter. After the province's organizational work conference last year, they immediately convened a special meeting to get a close handle on deploying their work on the building of the third echelon. At the beginning of this year, they again convened a third echelon building conference at the county level. Principal leaders Zang Zhenguo [5258 2182 0948], secretary of the prefectural party committee, and others supported the organizational department of the prefectural party committee to launch its operations throughout the prefecture to get the masses to recommend cadres in reserve. In order to make such selections both accurate and succinct these principal leading cadres of the prefectural party committee held talks with 20 or so candidates, respectively.

They relied on the masses to recommend cadres in reserve democratically. The Baoding Prefectural Party Committee took the recommendation of cadres in reserve by the masses as an experiment in the reform of the cadre system; they mobilized the masses to recommend these cadres in reserve democratically. Personnel under the direct jurisdiction of the prefecture at the level of deputy chief of a bureau and those of the counties at the level of a deputy chief of a district and above participated in this activity. The organizational

department of the prefectural party committee set up experimental points for such recommendation in which all cadres participated; it convened a forum on the recommendation of intellectuals at the intermediate level and above. Prior to this recommendation operation, it first posted "advance notices" to make public the significance of building the third echelon, the conditions for cadres in reserve and concrete requirements of the like to help all to make pertinent preparations. When someone fills out a recommendation form, he must both recommend a list of names and put down the reasons for his recommendation, and the recommending person must also sign his name so as to indicate his accountability to the organization. More than 300 persons were recommended this way, and among them many were people both virtuous and talented who were previously unknown to the organizational department.

They made conscientious observations and adhered to careful selection. The candidates for cadres in reserve recommended by the masses were all carefully screened one by one; such observation was never omitted just because someone might have been the convergent target of many, nor treated lightly just because someone might have been recommended by only one person. In the case of observations made of the "cultural revolution" period, they insisted on examining matters one stage after another and obtaining evidence from all three sides (those of the same view, those of the opposite view, and the view of the party organization of the candidate's original unit), so that the outlook of the person under observation becomes perfectly clear. As for his performance since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he must be observed from the point of view of his virtues and his talents. Today, the Baoding Prefectural Party Committee is organizing pertinent forces to get a close handle on this observation task; it has also studied and implemented concrete training and management measures in order to hasten their maturation into practical talents.

Commentary

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 84 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "We Must Have a Great Sense of Urgency"]

[Text] The 12th CPC Congress indicated the triumphant realization of the cooperation and replacement of the first echelon and the second echelon of our party. Today, viewed from the whole party, the first echelon has already gradually retreated to the second and the third line; the second echelon is working intensely at the first front; and the building of the third echelon has already been put on our agenda which can tolerate no further delay. With respect to this task, party committees at all levels should have a very great sense of urgency and responsibility.

Building the third echelon is a major matter to which the party Central Committee and the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries are paying a great deal of attention. If this problem is not solved or not solved well,

the construction of our four modernizations would fall, and our communist cause in China would then embark upon a zigzag course. Hence, building our third echelon well and realizing the normalization of the replacement of the old by the new cadres constitute a great undertaking which would guarantee the smooth progress of the enterprises of our socialist modernization and construction, and which, therefore, must be conscientiously carried out.

The building of our third echelon must be united with our party rectification. After party rectification, the outlook of every cadre would become relatively clear, and whether or not he meets the conditions for a cadre in reserve would also be easier to observe. Similarly, once our third echelon is well built, it would afford an important organizational guarantee to our successful party rectification and to the consolidation of our party's achievements. These two tasks are closely connected and closely related to each other. Therefore, those units which have already started on their party rectification operations should at the same time carry out the building of our third echelon. They must make the task of building our third echelon as the important content of changing while rectifying for the sake of assuring our party rectification not to become a perfunctory exercise, and carry out comparative inspection accordingly.

In order to strengthen our sense of urgency in the building of our third echelon, we must do just as the Baoding Prefectural Party Committee has done by mainly solving well three problems; first is to have leaders pay attention and especially to have the principal leader personally take action and conduct examination. Second is to believe in and rely on the masses, change that handicraft method of relying only on a small number of people to observe the cadres, and mobilize the masses to recommend the virtuous and the talented. Third is to have the organizational departments carry out their observation strictly, especially to pay attention to observing the leading and second-in-command cadres in reserve. Only thus can we step up the pace of and insure quality in the building of our third echelon.

9255
CSO: 4005/671

NORTH REGION

IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY WORKSTYLE URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Grasp Well Our Party Workstyle with the Spirit of Party Rectification"]

Mobilize the whole party, accelerate the pace for a turn for the better in our party workstyle, and struggle to enter the ranks of the advanced this year: this is an exciting slogan proposed by the provincial party committee at the province's fifth disciplinary inspection work conference. Party committees at all levels and all Communists must hasten their steps and exert themselves in struggle for the realization of this goal.

Conditions for accelerating a turn for the better in our party workstyle are already present. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, all fronts in our province have achieved very great results; a definite air of revival has appeared. Through institutional reform and development of our party rectification, the qualities of the leading groups at various levels have been greatly improved; there has been a very great change in the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of our party members and cadres. The development of our economic construction and the rise of reforms in various circles urgently require us to further strengthen our party leadership and accelerate our pace for a turn for the better in our party workstyle.

In order to accelerate our pace for a turn for the better in our party workstyle, we must genuinely bring about a situation in which the whole party tries to get a handle on our party workstyle. We must attempt to do the following: let the No 1 person do so directly, let the party committee group do so together; let the various systems do so in a strategical manner, and let the disciplinary inspection departments do so with selective concentration. Party committees at various levels must put this grasping of our party workstyle and the handling of our economic work in a correct relationship. The view that so long as our economic work is properly handled, that "one singular achievement should be able to cover up all deficiencies," or that our handling of our party workstyle would automatically have an impact on enlivening our economy, is quite partial. The 12th CPC Congress has suggested that we grasp both civilizations simultaneously, and that the two are conditions to each other and they also promote each other. And the rectification of our party workstyle is in turn the key to the building of our spiritual civilization. Only when our party

workstyle becomes improved can it spur the further turn for the better in our social atmosphere, whether or not our party is improved enough is one of the principal tests for measuring whether or not a party committee is strong enough.

Leaders of those units which have not yet launched their party rectification operations obviously lack a sense of urgency in the matter of getting a handle on our party workstyle. This is an obstacle affecting the turn for the better in our party workstyle. Whether a unit has or has not yet launched its party rectification operations should implement the principle of learning while discussing, changing while rectifying, and changing before rectifying, so as to grasp well our party workstyle with the spirit of party rectification.

There still exist in our province considerable numbers of units which remain backward in grasping our party workstyle. In these units unhealthy practices like making private gains on the basis of power and resorting to serious bureaucratism have not yet been subject to a crackdown which they deserve, and there has surfaced even the problem of people continuing to resort to such practices while they are being rectified. Some leaders prove to be numb and to show no reaction in the face of such practices. Such a spiritual condition hardly meets the requirement for a turn for the better in our party workstyle. Being backward is not so horrible; what is horrible is not willing to admit that one is backward. We must be courageous in criticizing ourselves and strict in dissecting ourselves so as to find the gaps, rise in our forward strivings in order to turn our backwardness into advancement.

Those units which are relatively advanced in grasping our party workstyle must never improperly overestimate their achievement; they must guard against arrogance and impetuosity, and prevent and overcome any sentiment of complacency. The idea that "everything seems to be just about right," as if there is nothing left to be done in the next step of our party workstyle rectification work, is rather dangerous. We must see clearly that the various unhealthy practices involve a great many people, very broad areas, and great difficulties; this task of realizing a turn for the better in our party workstyle is formidable and requires us to make very great efforts.

In order to accelerate a turn for the better in our party workstyle, party committees at all levels must overcome their state of flabbiness and laxity and really stiffen themselves up. Without a spirit of daring to bump against hard things, unhealthy practices can never be rectified; to stiffen oneself up means in the first place to be brave enough to grasp and look into them, and in the second place to adhere to principles and implement discipline strictly. If serious problems are found in the party workstyle of a given place or unit and they remain long unsolved, then we must trace the responsibility to the party organization and its principal leading cadre there, or even to its superior party organization.

Party committees at various levels must earnestly grasp the rectification of our party workstyle as a major matter and genuinely bring about a situation in which the whole party seeks to get a handle on our party workstyle. They must

demonstrate the spirit of adhering to principles and daring to bump against hard things, they must demonstrate the innovative spirit of keenly seeking advances, and they must demonstrate the spirit of hard work. If both those above and those below can exert themselves together, the realization of a conspicuous turn for the better in our party workstyle and our entry into the ranks of the advanced of the country can definitely be attained as our goal.

9255
CSO: 4005/671

NORTH REGION

HESITANT CADRES ENCOURAGED TO SUPPORT REFORM

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by reporters Fang Chen [2455 6591] and Peng Zhankui [1756 0594 7608])
Veteran Comrades Must Also Change Some of Their Ideas To Actively Support Reform"]

[Text] After reading the report on the story of reform and innovation of Bu Xinsheng [2975 9515 3932], director of Haiyan shirts main plant, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: in our present reform, we have certain veteran comrades who should also change some of their ideas.

During a recent talk with these reporters, Xing Chongzhi said: Bu Xinsheng's spirit of reform is a great enlightenment to us. Today, many leading cadres have increasingly come to understand that, in order to realize the four modernizations, we must carry out reform; without reform we would have no outlet. But, there are also certain leading cadres whose thinking happens to be relatively conservative; they follow what is established and are used to looking at new things according to obsolete old formulas and old conventions; they still have not been liberated from the ideological constraints of the "Left," and consciously or unconsciously are opposed to reform, thus becoming obstacles in the way of our reform. In Bu Xinsheng's process of reform, he encountered precisely leading cadres with such two sharply different attitudes; some dared to be the strong supporters of Bu Xinsheng, but some showed no enthusiasm in reform, they were inactive, and they even expressed opposition.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said, in the past conservatism was no other than Rightism in people's eyes. Today, the situation is different; conservatism mainly comes from the influence of the "Left." What one encounters first in reform is the conservatism brought about by the "Left." In the case of some of our veteran comrades, while they well have seen the changes arising after reform and felt that reform is good, they also suspect that what is being done is not socialism, not Marxism-Leninism. This precisely because they have been too deeply influenced by the ideas of the "Left" and have not been liberated. Xing Chongzhi went on to say that in our country the period in which the ideas of the "Left" constrained people has been rather long; in addition, old concepts and the influence of small-peasant economy and forces of habit also emerged, which is nothing strange. After the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we started our work of returning to order from disorder; but the real beginning of eliminating the influence of the "Left" from our

economic work, our ideology and theory, and our various principles and policies was made only during the past few years. Today, our cadres not only must manage our economy, but also must manage our agriculture, our industry, our businesses, our circulation, our exchange and distribution; this is a very great change, and some leading cadres simply cannot adapt to such a change. Actually, the process of our reform is no other than a process of emancipating our thinking; we must liberate ourselves from the influence of the "Left" and from old ideas and old habits. At present, there are still cadres with conservative ideas; we should strive to accelerate the progression of this process.

Xing Chongzhi said, insofar as our leading cadres are concerned, the key to our reform lies in the use of competent people. During our present new historical era, we must take whether a person dares to reform and whether a person has the spirit of innovation as important criteria for evaluating and using cadres, and change the past approach of seeing only if he is honest, if he is obedient, if his background is good enough, and if his past is clean. To work on our four modernizations today, we need knowledge of technology; we must use talented intellectuals and scientific and technical personnel; we must dare to use such a pathbreaker as Bu Xinsheng who is courageous enough to resort to reform. Even if he should have some faults, we should not be afraid of using him. We must protect and support cadres who dare to reform and who because of a lack of experience temporarily fall short of expectations; We must back them up and speak in their behalf, and help them sum up their experiences and lessons. We must never, because some problems resulted in the process of our reform, express undue alarm, hurl reproach and blame, criticize here and there, and thus blow old wind against reform.

Xing Chongzhi pointed out, today our country is situated right in a period of great change in our history; cadres at all levels must go deeply into actual life to carry out investigation and study, to understand the situation of our reform, and to perceive the style and outlook of the masses. Without understanding new things, without understanding changing situations, how can we support reform and support new things? Whether we are new or old cadres, we should go deeply into realities, let our own ideas catch up with the constantly changing new situations, and become the promoters of reform.

9255

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI PROVINCE PROMOTES PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Conference on Personal Responsibility System

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Tai Feizhou [0669 7378 5297] and Zheng Yuguang [6774 3768 0342]: "Expand Organizational Reform Results, Overcome Bureaucratic Work Style"]

[Text] The Conference on the Implementation of Personal Responsibility System in Party and Government Organizations throughout the province which ended on 19 March suggested that it is necessary for us to do a good job in establishing and implementing the personal responsibility system and to raise it to a new level as we did in readjusting the leading groups.

Participants of the conference studied speeches delivered by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and listened to Deputy Secretary Li Xiuren's [2621 0208 0088] report on further establishing a perfect personal responsibility system in organizations. After having undergone study and exchanged experience, comrades participating in the conference further recognized the importance, urgency and feasibility of implementing the personal responsibility system and felt that, at present, the conditions for universally implementing the personal responsibility system are there and the time is right. Only when the personal responsibility system has conscientiously been established in organizations can we consolidate and expand the successes achieved in organizational reform, overcome bureaucratism and improve our work efficiency.

Participants of the conference felt that the personal responsibility system was launched in our province early on and that rapid progress and great successes have been achieved for which we were praised by departments concerned in the party Central Committee. And many sister provinces and cities have sent people to visit our province to learn from us. However, it is absolutely not permissible for us to rest content with our achievements or to stand still and refuse to make further progress. We must exert still greater efforts and be bold in carrying out reform so that the personal responsibility system can be steadily improved.

At the conference, leading cadres of party committees and governments at all levels were required to set themselves as examples in order to take the lead

to do a good job in implementing the personal responsibility system. A strict system of inspection and appraisal and of rewards and penalties must be established in order to resolve the question of relations between responsibilities, authorities and rights. We must proceed from the actual situations and do our work in line with local conditions. We must integrate the implementation of the personal responsibility system with party consolidation and deem it an important part of simultaneously carrying out reform and consolidation.

Short Commentary on Bureaucratism

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Commentary: "An Important Part of Reform While Consolidating"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has sharply pointed out: "Bureaucratism is one of the shortcomings in our system of party and state leadership and in our cadre system. The long-time lack of strict administrative rules and regulations and a personal responsibility system from the upper levels down is the main source of bureaucratism which can be eliminated only by first resolving problems in the system." At present, the first phase of organizational reform has basically been completed. It has provided us with a good start for overcoming bureaucratism and improving our work efficiency. But more important is how to set up a new work system and adopt new methods in the next step so that we can actually improve our work efficiency and make a new breakthrough in our work. This question has not yet been satisfactorily settled. The leading groups in some units have been readjusted, but we have not seen much improvement in the methods and style of their work. We do not see any basic improvement made in such instances as more hands in public offices than needed, failure in defining duties of each post, shifting of responsibility onto others, inefficiency, bureaucratism and "innumerable documents and conferences." The reason for it should, for the most part, be attributed to the lack of a clear definition of personal responsibility and division of labor. If situations like this are not altered, we would be in danger of losing the fruits gained in the organizational reform. The establishment of a sound personal responsibility system in party and government organizations is a revolution of the superstructure and the building of organizations. It is also an important part of reform while consolidating in the process of party rectification. We must regard the establishment of the personal responsibility system as an important measure in institutional reform for the purpose of consolidating and spreading the successes achieved in organizational reform, of overcoming bureaucratism and of strengthening and improving the party's leadership. We must conscientiously grasp it firmly and well as we did in consolidating the leading groups.

9560
CSO: 4005/643

NORTH REGION

POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS BEING INSPECTED IN HEBEI

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 84 p 3

[Report by staff reporters Yang Zhenwu [2799 2182 2976], Wang Gengnan [3769 1649 0589] and staff correspondent Lin Jing [2651 7234]: "Hebei Provincial Party Committee Sends 22 Inspection Teams To Check on Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 20 June--On 19 June, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee sent 22 inspection teams to separately go to various prefectures (cities) and various units directly subordinate to the province to inspect the situation in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

Earlier this year, the Hebei Provincial Party Committee formed an intellectuals work contact group, which beginning in February, has done a lot of work and obtained definite successes. In order to do its work solidly, with the approval of the provincial party committee, the group has taken 78 cadres (including 16 at the department and bureau level and 34 at the office level) from various units directly subordinate to the province, and gone to the basic level, where it will check up on more than 500 letters from the masses relating to problems in the policy on intellectuals; in units where there are comparatively many problems and the policy has not been implemented well, they will clarify the situation, propose suggestions for dealing with the problems, and supervise and speed up the solution of the problems. The inspection teams will put their stress on checking up on whether the documents of the Central Committee and the provincial party committee concerning the policy on intellectuals have been conscientiously and thoroughly implemented, on whether the units have conscientiously solved the problems raised by the intellectuals, on whether people who have excluded and attacked intellectuals have been punished, and on how the units have promoted the implementation of the policy on intellectuals by grasping typical examples.

Qu Weizhen, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of its organization department, put five demands on the inspection teams: 1) be just and forceful, and have a clear-cut stand; 2) propagandize the party's policy on intellectuals and the significance of respecting intellectuals and talented persons; 3) be conscientious and painstaking, and seek truth from facts; 4) organizationally, sweep away the obstacles to the implementation of the policy on intellectuals; and 5) put the responsibility system into practice in the inspection teams, so that there is responsibility for the completion of tasks.

NORTH REGION

ARTICLE COMMEMORATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF GUANGMING RIBAO

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Du Daozheng [2659 1418 2973]: "Determined To Innovate, Develop, Forge Ahead--Commemorating the 35th Anniversary of GUANGMING RIBAO'S Starting Publication"]

[Text] "Unite, light [guangming] is in the offing." This was Comrade Mao Zedong's inscription on 16 Jun 1979 in congratulation of the starting of publication of GUANGMING RIBAO. From that time to the present, GUANGMING RIBAO has traveled a 35-year journey.

Once it started publication it held aloft the banner of "unity" and "light," acclaimed the dawn in the East, and greeted the birth of the PRC. In these 35 years, although it has encountered many frustrations, under the leadership of the party and with its zealous support in all aspects, it has advanced and grown to maturity together with New China.

Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, it has now become a national, comprehensive daily newspaper that focuses on publicizing the party's principles and policies; and has now become a newspaper loved by the masses of intellectuals and readers on all fronts.

With the capital, Beijing, as its center, it has set up news centers in all 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the country, which provide timely reports on the latest information about the construction of the four modernizations in every place and reflect the voices of the broad masses of the people, particularly intellectuals.

It has sent permanent correspondents to 18 countries of the world, who directly report international news of interest to its readers from Washington, Tokyo, Paris, Cairo, Canberra, and other cities.

When it started publication, it had a circulation of a little over 10,000, which has now grown to 1 million. Besides being printed in Beijing, facsimile editions and airmail editions come out in the eight cities of Shanghai, Guangzhou, Xi'an, Shenyang, Lanzhou, Chengdu, Kunming, and Wuhan; every day it strives to provide timely transmission of the major news at home and abroad to its readers.

Its readers are found in the departments of science, education, culture, theory and learning; in party, government and military organizations at all levels; in factories, mines, and rural areas within the county; as well as in 122 countries and regions of the world.

Under its leadership, WENZHAI BAO [LITERARY DIGEST] collects the writings of the leaders of the hundred schools of thought, the magazine ZIXUE DAXUE [SELF-STUDY UNIVERSITY], which provides coaching for higher education self-study examinations and which helps in the systematic study of specialized knowledge, and the GUANGMING RIBAO Publishing Co are now growing to maturity; and the Guangming Science and Technology Services Co is exploring ways to popularize and apply the results of scientific research and to promote the development and application of science and technology.

Looking back on the 35 years of practice and summing up the experiences in both positive and negative aspects, we are fully aware that if we are to usher in a new situation in GUANGMING RIBAO in the new historical period we certainly must:

Uphold the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, and proceed from the people's fundamental interests and will in everything; stand in the forefront of the developments of the times, and conduct vigorous propaganda and beat the drum to boost morale for reform in all fields, particularly the fields of science and technology, education and culture; and conduct vigorous propaganda and agitation for building the "two civilizations," particularly socialist spiritual civilization;

Burning with zeal, extol the light and on a grand scale propagandize advanced models, and more and better report the advanced deeds of advanced persons, heroes in emergencies like Xiang Luanfu [6272 2940 5397], Jiang Zhuying [5592 4591 5391], Zhang Hua [1728 5478], Zhou Lirong [0719 4409 2837], Sun Zhifang [1327 3112 2455], Zhou Chao [0719 6389], and Hua Shan [5778 1472]; at the same time, courageously criticize and expose all sorts of unhealthy tendencies, and in public opinion support the good and drive out the evil, thereby promoting a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social atmosphere;

Fully and correctly reflect the views, voices, and demands of the masses of the people, particularly the large number of intellectuals, and be the bridge connecting the party and the intellectuals;

Uphold the principles of integrating theory with reality, with each academic special issue stressing inquires into actual problems in the construction of the four modernizations, and currently stressing inquires into theoretical problems in the system reform domestically and the further opening to the outside world, putting into practice the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," and promoting the flourishing of socialist learning and theory;

Improve international propaganda, strengthen foreign relations, and with more substantial steps stride into the world;

There must also be determined innovation in the internal building of the newspaper's offices, with thorough inquiries and reforms in news practices, intensified training of outstanding news and managerial talent, gradual innovation of technical equipment, and improvement of work and living conditions, so as to meet the requirements of the developing situation.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we will firmly adhere to the line, principles and policies since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and, together with all comrades, friends, compatriots, and international friends who cherish GUANGMING RIBAO, continue to unite in struggle to greet an even brighter, more splendid future.

9727
CSO: 4005/686

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CPC COMMITTEE DEPUTY SECRETARY ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent and staff reporter: "Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Offers Suggestions for Next Phase of Party Rectification"]

[Text] At the Party Rectification Experience Exchange Conference convened by the provincial CPC committee, Li Xiuren [2621 0208 0088], deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and director of the office for guiding party consolidation of the provincial CPC committee, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, offered a seven-point suggestion for the next phase of party consolidation.

1. We must continue to conscientiously study documents relevant to party consolidation well, deepen our ideological understanding and actively have ourselves well prepared for entering the stage of comparison and examination in accordance with the spirit of Circular No 7 put out by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation.

2. Party consolidation work is a very solemn political task. The heads of leading party groups and party committees of all units must concentrate attention to taking the lead in doing a good job in party consolidation.

3. Units which are qualified to enter the stage of comparison and examination may immediately enter the stage of comparison and examination as soon as they are notified to do so by the provincial CPC committee and conscientiously carry out criticism and self-criticism. In a few units in which "misunderstanding" has not actually been dispelled and in which party consolidation has been hindered, they must learn from the experience of the Taiyuan City CPC Committee and deem dispelling misunderstanding as the first priority in their work so that a new breakthrough can be realized in party consolidation. In a handful of units in which major problems have not yet been resolved and people have many complaints about them, they must learn from the experience of the Yuncheng Prefectural CPC Committee to mobilize the masses, grasp the main problems and to reform while consolidating. The provincial CPC committee has sent people to units of these two latter categories to offer help particularly to them. However, they still must mainly rely on their own conscientious efforts and we hope that they will not lag behind.

4. In order to better conduct criticism and self-criticism at the stage of comparison and examination, the provincial CPC committee reaffirmed that comrades who have a muddled idea of the line, guiding principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and those who have committed mistakes of one kind or another under the influence of unhealthy tendencies will be pardoned provided they make conscientious examination and correct themselves in party consolidation. We guarantee that we are not going to capitalize on their vulnerable points, to come down with a big stick on them, to stick labels on them or to keep their past deeds on record. And they are allowed to explain and defend themselves.

5. We must grasp the work of eliminating the "three types of peoples" well. For these "three types of people," the policy of letting them have a way out will be implemented. But we must deal with different people in different ways. People who have admitted mistakes and have sincerely expressed their willingness to redress themselves will be dealt with leniently and those who at present still secretly make troubles, act in collaboration and refuse to admit mistakes will be severely punished.

6. Units which have not yet started with party consolidation must adhere to the principle of reform while learning and reform before consolidation. They must grasp the major problems of their own departments or units and utilize the time prior to party consolidation to achieve noticeable results in checking unhealthy tendencies and in eliminating the "three types of people" in order to create conditions for carrying out party consolidation work at the next stage.

7. Units, no matter whether they have already carried out party consolidation work or not, must all make further efforts to grasp production and their work well so that greater successes can be achieved in economic construction throughout the province.

9560

CSO: 4005/643

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY MEMBERSHIP FOR INTELLECTUALS--XINHUA, 7 Jun--by reporter Huang Zhimin [7806 2535 2404]--The Organization Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee has called on the party's organization departments at all levels in the municipality to concentrate their forces this year on getting a good grip on the work of developing intellectuals for party membership, so that there will be a fairly big breakthrough in the problem of intellectuals finding it "difficult to join the party." On 1 June, the organization department held an all-municipality conference on exchanging experiences in this respect at which it made this call. [Excerpts] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese] 8 Jun.84 p 3] 9727

CSO: 4005/651

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

AMERICAN INSTITUTE DIRECTOR THAYER ARRIVES--Taipei, 10 Jul (XNA)--Harry E. T. Thayer, new director of the American Institutes in Taiwan Taipei office, arrived in Taipei Tuesday evening. Upon his arrival at Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, Thayer released a statement saying that he will strive to promote the commercial, cultural and other non-official relations between the Republic of China and the United States. AIT has been sparing no effort to promote these relations, he said, adding that he will continue to improve them while heading the office. He especially pointed out that he will try his best to promote the U.S.-ROC trade ties, especially the American exports to and investment in the ROC. Thayer is a graduate of Yale University. He entered duty with the Department of State in 1956 and served in Hong Kong, Taipei and Peiping. He also served in various capacities in the Department of State in Washington, D.C., and New York. He was a member of the United States delegation to the 26th, 27th and 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Thayer served as ambassador to Singapore from October 1980 until June of 1984. He resigned from that post and left the foreign service to accept his new position with the institute. [Text] [OW110315 Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT 11 Jul 84]

CHIANG RECEIVES U.S CONGRESSMEN--Taipei, 10 Jul (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-Kuo received Tuesday four congressmen from the United States at the presidential office. The congressmen are John Paul Hammerschmidt, R-Ark; Carroll Hubbard, Jr, D-Ky; Eugene A. Chappie, R-Calif, and William O. Lipinski, D-Ill. President Chiang extended his hearty welcome to them for their coming from far away to visit here. He also expressed his appreciation to them for their concern and friendship to this country. During their talks, President Chiang exchanged opinions with them on varicus aspects of relations between the two nations. President Chiang told them that he hoped that their tour here around will help them come to a better understanding of the political, economic and cultural developments in the country. He pointed out that the expanding cooperative relations between the Republic of China and the United States will surely benefit the interests of the two sides. The congressmen also told President Chiang that they highly admired the achievements they have seen by themselves during their past several days here. Shen Chang-Huan, secretary general to the president, and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-Shih accompanied the president and the visitors during their meeting. The four congressmen arrived in Taipei July 6 for a weeklong visit. They will leave Thursday. [Text] OW101625 Taipei CNA in English 1456 GMT 10 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/417

HUNAN TOWNSHIP DENOUNCES TEACHER IN 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION' STYLE

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Jun 84 p 5

[Article: "Spirit of Cultural Revolution Refuses To Leave: Savage Public Criticism and Denunciation of Teacher by Ultraleftists in Changde County"]

[Text] Changsha, 9 June--In Baihaoshan Township, Changde County, Hunan Province, there has occurred a serious incident in which the township party committee collectively criticized and denounced a schoolteacher, an incident which has evoked the public indignation of the peasants there.

According to a recent report in HUNAN RIBAO: This incident occurred on the evening of 19 April, when Qin Huaqing [4440 5478 3237], secretary of the Baihaoshan Township Party Committee, for the reason of "consulting about the disposition of housing," summoned Yang Xiquan [2799 1585 2164], a teacher of the Luojiahu Primary School, to the township government offices. In the meeting room were 12 persons, including Qin Huaqing, the secretary of the township party committee, Ceng Fanqing [2682 0416 3237], the township mayor, and members of the township party committee. Wu Ziaoheng [0124 1321 1854], deputy mayor of the township, announced: "The main purpose of tonight's meeting is to resolve a contradiction that has arisen between Yang Xiquan and Mayor Ceng over the implementation of the housing policy." He said that Yang Xiquan had attacked Mayor Ceng and that he wanted Yang to make a self-criticism.

Yang Xiquan said angrily: "Make a self-criticism--Ceng Fanqing better make it!" Qin Huaqing struck the table: "None of your tricks, Yang Xiquan. You attacked and hurled abuses at Mayor Ceng. In your mind, isn't there the party committee, isn't there the party's leadership? The purpose of tonight's meeting is to rectify you, and tomorrow a mass rally will be held to struggle against you!" He roared: "Where did your knowledge come from? Didn't your parents exploit the poor and lower-middle peasants so you could study? The poor and lower-middle peasants will square accounts with you by grinding your bones to powder!" Hu Lanyou [5170 5695 0645], deputy mayor of the township, struck the tea table and roared at Yang Xiquan: "You old thing, you are very reactionary! You want to reverse a great cultural revolution case. The beginning of the great cultural revolution was good, so where are you going to overturn it? If you don't make a self-criticism we'll tie you up!" At his side several persons rolled up their sleeves and got ready for a fight.

The criticism and denunciation meeting lasted 4 hours. At the end, in the name of the township party committee, Feng Huaqing announced that Yang Xiquan must remain at the township government office and write a self-criticism, and that it was stipulated that he "must write from the standpoint of his source in his class nature and the ideology of the exploiting classes, and write down that he wanted to make the Communist Party oppose its Central Committee."

In 1958, Yang Xiquan, who had been mistakenly classed as a rightist and discharged from his post, returned to his home. In 1981, he had been taken back by his unit and work had been arranged for him. During the cultural revolution, his wooden-beamed tile-roofed house had been torn down by Ceng Fanqing, who took the materials away for the repair of a production brigade headquarters. Yang Xiquan and his family were forced to live in the house of another person. At that time Ceng Fanqing was the secretary of the production brigade's party branch. He not only did not give Yang Xiquan a cent, but on the contrary fined him 100 yuan.

Since 1983, Yang Xiquan has made several calls on officials asking for the return of his house. The county's correspondence and visit reception office has wanted the party committee of Baihaoshan Township to investigate and deal with this matter in the spirit of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, but the township party committee refused to do so and even decided "not to make restitution." On 17 April of this year, Yang Xiquan handed a letter from the county's correspondence and visit reception office authorizing the restitution to Ceng Fanqing. Ceng Fanqing furiously said: Yang Xiquan, you want to overturn the heavens. Don't you want the leadership of the Communist Party?" His wife chimed in: "Yang Xiquan, the policy cannot always be carried out in this way. Even if the policy has changed, you are still a rich peasant!"

This was the real truth about what Qin Huaqing and other people called Yang Xiquan's "attack and hurling abuses at Mayor Ceng." The news of the criticism and denunciation of Yang Xiquan by the party committee of Baihaoshan Township has aroused furious indignation among the broad masses of teachers. The Changde Country CPC Committee and the county's government are still dealing with this affair.

9727

CSO: 4005/687

HEILONGJIANG MOVES TO IMPROVE TREATMENT OF INTELLECTUALS

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Jun 84 p 9

[Special dispatch: "Heilongjiang Province Gives Preferential Treatment to Intellectuals by Increasing Wages, Giving Grade Promotions, Issuing Certificates of Honor"]

[Text] An all-province work conference on intellectuals recently held by the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee proposed that the development of intellectual resources and the full display of the role of intellectuals be given a strategic position in building up Heilongjiang, and made rules for further improving the work and living conditions of intellectuals, so as to step up the pace of the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

At the conference, the responsible persons of the provincial party committee and the heads of all departments and bureaus subordinate to the province--together with the secretaries in charge of the party committees of prefectures, cities and counties and responsible persons of the organization, propaganda, united front, personnel and science coordination bodies--in the spirit of comparing and checking up on party consolidation adopted effective measures to realistically solve problems existing in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

Getting a grip on the "obstruction in the bowels," namely, the poor economic results of Heilongjiang over a long period, this conference put the development of intellect in a prominent position. The provincial party committee clearly declared: Beginning from this year, intellectuals who have made major contributions will be given high awards. As Wang Yuanhu did for the rural areas, in order to arouse the enthusiasm of the intellectuals, the conference proposed four rules concerning intellectuals, namely rationally utilizing them, improving their working and living conditions, strengthening the work of training them, and strengthening ideological and political work on them.

The rules make specific arrangements with regard to the political treatment, rational distribution, and readjustment of the work of intellectuals; the solution of their specific problems in housing, medical treatment, and husband and wife living apart; as well as their renewal of knowledge, the selection and assignment of assistants for them, the lessening of their social burdens. The rules point out: Intellectuals who join leading groups

must not be limited to assignments to work in a certain specialized field, but must play their role of making scientific policy decisions in the groups; the structure of the intellectual ranks must be readjusted so that they replenish the backbone forces on the first line of production; if they are used in what they did not learn, they will be unable to display their specialized skill or knowledge, so there should be permission and support for them in accepting an offer to work in a unit geared to their speciality; and those who suppress and attack intellectuals must be disciplined and punished. To commend intellectuals in remote border areas who have made contributions to the four modernizations, the rules stipulate that all intellectuals who get the state's award for invention, or who get a province's first- or second-class award for science and technology and contribute to the popularization of scientific and technological results, are to be promoted one level in wages. All cities and counties have the authority to approve every year a one- to two-step promotion in wages for three to five intellectuals who have made prominent contributions. Through a process of appraisal and selection, every intellectual working in remote border areas who makes a big contribution is to be awarded every year an award of 1 month's wages. For graduates of college, middle schools, or technical schools who work in remote border areas for 20 years or more, the provincial government will award a "certificate of honor," and they are to enjoy honored social treatment. The rules also specify that, in addition to allocating 10 million yuan for continuing to build houses for intellectuals, the province will take special measures to solve the housing problem of middle and primary school teachers.

9727

CSO: 4005/687

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